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Bombay Duck

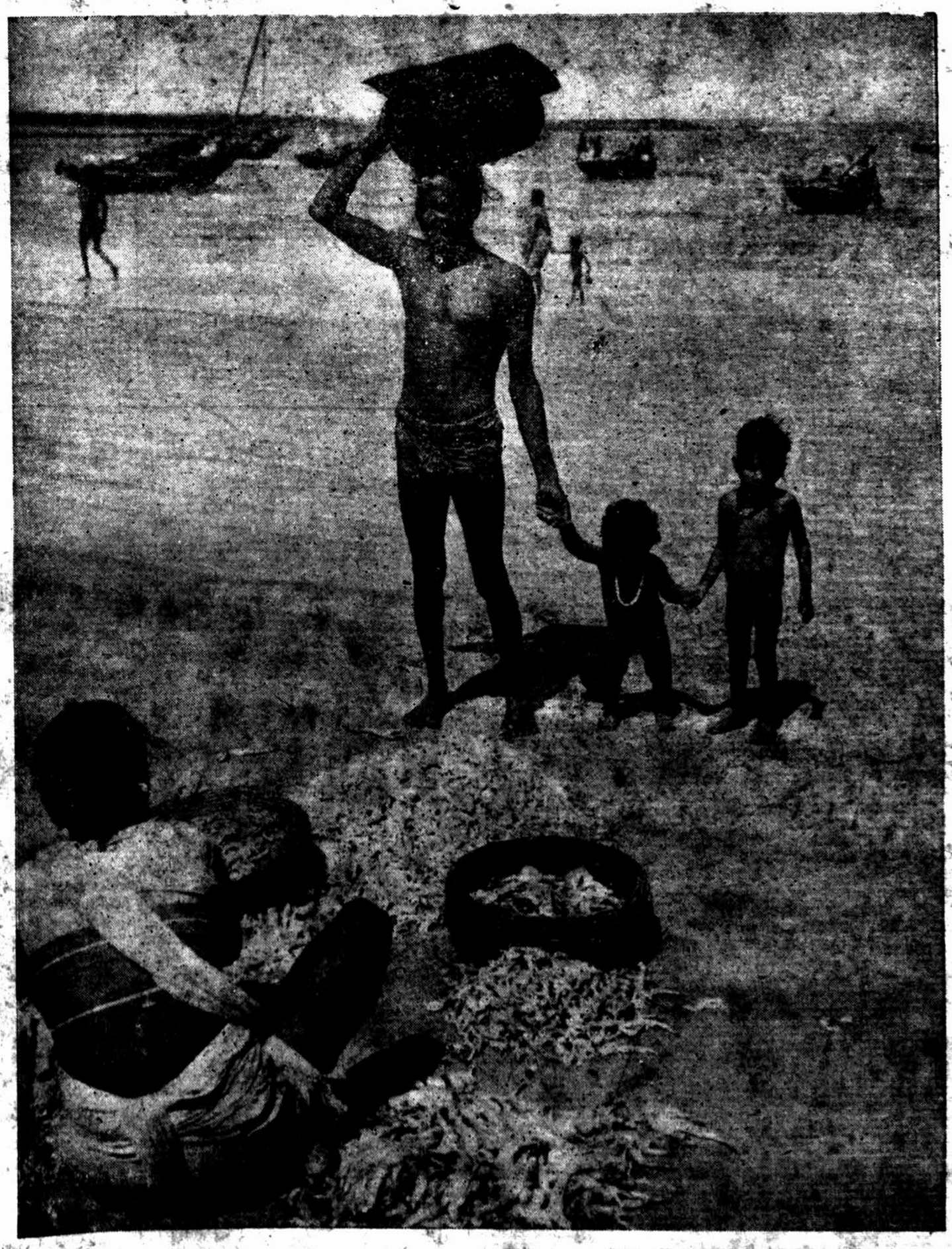

Photo: B. F. Ferreira.

Freedom From Want

Swedes Are Heading For 'Model State'

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PADMINI'S LOVE LETTER

By AMAR

Ever since she was a toddler, Padmini had brought us our letters from the postman, but it was not until she was seventeen that she received a letter addressed to herself; and it was a love-letter.

Padmini is our only child. Despite every opportunity that we, her parents, afforded her to develop the whole gamut of those complexes and fixations which that Freud chap ascribes to only children, Padmini grew up to be as charming and unspoilt a child as you could meet anywhere from Dhanushkodi to Dattakhel. She finished her high school at fifteen, after which, though she had obtained a creditable pass and was very fond of poetry and literature, she decided to discontinue her studies. And who were we, to object to Padmini's decisions!

Right through her schooldays she had faithfully discharged her self-imposed duty of bringing us our letters, kept her morning tryst with the postman on our doorstep, registered her disappointment or excitement at the paucity or plenitude of our incoming mail. I remember one occasion, when Padmini was about six years old, her mother went out on the porch to ask the postman about an expected parcel, and Padmini burst into tears which were uncontrollable until both of us had solemnly promised never again to usurp her role as postal intermediary. The post was Padmini's preserve, and woe unto the poacher!

I shall never forget the look on Padmini's face that morning, when she came into the room with her first letter. She held it with both hands, as though she were afraid it might suddenly disappear; and the quirk of her mouth and the elevation of her eyebrows depicted a combination of bewilderment and rapture that was almost comical to observe. When I stretched out my hand for the letter, she jerked it back to her bosom and exclaimed in high-pitched tone, "But it is for me, father! Look, there's my name and address on it. It doesn't look like a printed invitation or circular. The handwriting seems so friendly!"

I should perhaps mention here that though Padmini had been popular with the girls at school, she had never developed those 'crushes' and intimacies which that Freud chap describes so alarmingly. She rarely visited any of her friends, and few of them came to see her; none had ever written to her. Neither did she exhibit any particular interest in the opposite sex. She was free and natural with her boy cousins whenever they happened to visit our house, and if by chance she was introduced to any of our male acquaintances, she would converse entertainingly with them. But that was all; she did not seem to require the society of people or the stimulus of entertainments for her happiness. She chatted and joked with us, she read novels and magazines, and she kept her daily rendezvous on our doorstep, to bring in the post.

Suppressing my amusement at seeing her standing in the middle of the room with the envelope in her hands, turning it over as though it were some rare parchment, I said, "Why not open it and solve the mystery? Maybe one of your friends wants you to come to tea," Padmini ran to the far corner of the room, flopped into an armchair, and proceeded to squint at the edges of the envelope, holding it up against the light and rotating it in various directions. She took such an unconscionable time in opening the envelope, and was so silent while she read its contents, that I lost interest in her letter and returned to the book I had been reading.

It must have been quite ten minutes later that my attention was again drawn to Padmini by a long-drawn-out sigh emanating from the armchair. I smiled at her and inquired jocularly, "Is it a love-letter, that it makes you sigh so gustily?" I was startled when she answered, "Yes, father." She came up to my chair, holding out the unfolded sheet.

There was no mistaking the nature of that letter. It was a love-letter from the word go. It ran thus: "You are as close to my heart as the postage stamp to the envelope, and yet as remote as the mountain peak from the floor of the ocean. I exist like the ground you walk upon, like the air you breathe,—you need me, yet you do not think of me. I long to reveal my love to you, but when I see you my knees turn to water and the words dry up in my mouth. Will you not give me a ray of hope from those flashing eyes, a smile of understanding from those witching lips? Like the parched earth yarning for the rain, I await your answer."

I suppose my proper parental reaction on reading that letter should have been one of righteous indignation and outraged decency against its unknown author. In fact, however I was more astonished than irate, and my curiosity exceeded any concern I might have felt over the possible consequences of such an extraordinary occurrence. I spoke my thoughts out aloud, "Who could have written this ridiculous letter? You don't have any boy friends, and you never go out anywhere except with your mother or myself. It could possibly be a practical joke played on you by one of your girl friends,—but then, you have hardly met any of them since you left school two years ago. This is preposterous! Do you recognise the handwriting at all?"

"No, father," said Padmini, and the tremor in her voice made me look up at her, and I saw that her eyes were brimming with unshed tears. I realised, with a feeling of guilt, that in my own stupefaction and speculations I had overlooked the likely effects of the letter on Padmini's sensitive, impressionable nature. I patted her hand and said softly, 'Don't take it to heart, child. It is undoubtedly a practical joke by somebody, but there is no cause for you to worry or to feel ashamed about it. Now, tear up that letter, and change your sari, and tell your mother we are going out for a drive."

The next morning, Padmini was waiting on the verandah for the postman, long before he was due. And when he did arrive, it was a long while before she came into the office room where I was reading the newspaper. She had a couple of letters in her hand, and she was smiling as she gave them to me. I was relieved to find that they were just ordinary letters from my friends and, observing the cheerful look on Padmini's face, I asked her teasingly 'None from your boy friend this morning?" She shook her head and said laughingly, "No, father," and ran out of the room. Padmini never utters an untruth; I was therefore satisfied, and pleased at the evident recovery of her normal high spirits, so soon after the shock of that fantastic letter.

During the next fortnight, Padmini did not receive any letters, and I ceased to speculate on the riddle of that solitary, strange love-epistle. She went about the house singing and laughing in her usual manner, but once or twice I caught a far-away look in her eyes while she lay in an armchair with an open book on her lap. I casually wondered whether that anonymous letter had anything to do with her abstraction, but decided not to revive the painful topic, and dismissed it from my own mind.

And then, one morning, the blow fell. When my wife went into Padmini's bedroom to see why she was late in getting up, she did not find Padmini there, and the bed showed no signs of having been slept in. Padmini had vanished during the night, taking with her a small bag containing a few essentials of clothing and her toilet articles. I was about to telephone to the police, when my wife brought me an envelope which she had discovered beneath Padmini's pillow. It was addressed to me, and contained a letter from Padmini.

The letter ran thus:

"My dear darling,—I am truly sorry to have to shock you by running away like this, but it is the only thing I can do in the circumstances. I am certain you would never permit me to marry the man I love, so my only alternative is to elope with him.. ..It all began with that letter, of course,—though 'he' had been in love with me for a long time before he could pick up courage to write to me about it. I was not deceiving you when I said that I did not get any more letters after that first one, for it was really the only one.

There was no need for further letters, for he 'spoke' to me about his love the next day, and every day since then. He is such a nice young man, and has been devoted to me ever since he saw me first, about a year ago. He has resigned from his job, just today, and that is the chief reason why I am choosing tonight for leaving you. He is going to start a small shop, and I feel sure he will be a great success.

You too will be proud of him one day, even though he is—or has been until this morning—only a postman. Farewell, dear ones, till I come to you again, with my husband, who brought hundreds of letters for you, and only one for me. But that will last me for a lifetime."

—Padmini.

Maybe, after all, there is some truth in what that Freud chap said about spoilt children,—or was it about their parents?

This postman didn't go on strike: He only made a girl moon-struck!

Round The World In 40 Minutes?

Reaching what is probably the greatest speed ever achieved on earth by a mechanical device, a tiny sphere floating in a vacuum is today revolving 211,000 times a second in the physics laboratory of the University of Virginia.

It also is the closest man ever has come to perpetual motion although still subject to inescapable physical laws which make it impossible ever to reach this goal.

This latest centrifuge of Prof. Jesse W. Beams and his staff produces a centrifugal field, or force tending to throw particles outward from its centre of rotation, 140,000,000 times the normal force of gravity. This is almost three times greater than anything ever known before.

Centrifugal force and gravity can be expressed by the same term—"G". It is the distortional or crushing force exerted by change of speed or direction, based on the acceleration of 32 feet per second of a body falling freely toward the earth's surface.

The push one feels when an elevator stops suddenly can be expressed as so many "G"—seldom more than three or four. The forces to which a shell is subjected when it leaves the mouth of a cannon—accelerating almost instantly to a speed of about half a mile a second—also can be expressed as so many "G", in this case, about 20,000.

The ability of an object to withstand "G" can be measured with a centrifuge. This device—hitherto chiefly used in cream separators and to purify beer—therefore became of enormous importance in all sorts of war experimentation.

The University of Virginia laboratory had pioneered in centrifuges and during the war Dr. Beams constructed special types for special purposes. But the "ultra-ultra" centrifuge which he now has perfected will be useful purely for scientific experiments. Among the possibilities may be new tests of the speed of light.

Friction is reduced to what is apparently an irreducible minimum. The whirling spherical body is enclosed in a high vacuum. Only one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, it is supported by magnetic forces, thus eliminating the friction of bearings, etc. Once started the rotation continues for hours with no measurable reduction of speed although it is realized that it cannot go on forever.

If such speed could be transferred to linear motion, members of Dr. Beams' staff calculate, the little ball would travel around the world in about 40 minutes. The force exerted on an object enclosed in the centrifuge is almost incalculable, amounting to many tons of direct pressure. Copyright NANA.

Mrs. Henpeck: "Here's a strange case of a man who shot his best friend in broad daylight. I wonder why he did that?"
Mr. Henpeck: "Perhaps his wife wouldn't let him go out at night."

Robert: "You say your neighbours bees came over the fence and stung you?"
Aggrieved Party: "That's right."
Robert: "Um! About how many bees was there?"

Prospective Mistress: "So you're Miss Johnson. You won't expect me to call you Miss Johnson I trust?"
Prospective Maid: "No madam. An alarm clock will be quite good enough."

"I understood you were going to your uncle's funeral."
"Yes sir."
"But you were at the football match."
"Yes sir. My uncle was the referee."

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Gustaf Moeller, Social Minister, turns the pages of Sweden's schedule of reforms. More than anyone else he pushes his country's "model state" plan.

Swedes Are Heading For 'Model State'

By Thomas Harris

STOCKHOLM

By 1950—if all goes well—the sturdy people of Sweden, already enjoying ideal social conditions compared with most of war-wracked Europe, may be living in "the model state".

In the Cabinet offices of Stockholm's National Chancellery, overlooking rows of modern flats lining the Salt Sea shores, experts are hammering out final details of a programme which will provide for children, newly-weds, and the old, "a reasonably comfortable minimum".

Not a cold and inhuman blueprint aimed at labelling and docketing every citizen, Sweden's prosperity plan takes note of little things, like the ability of a school child to get home for a hot meal: the means of a young couple wanting to get married: the rents they will have to pay: or the cost of having a baby.

And in Sweden they do not think a baby should mean a financial onslaught on the young couple. "Having a baby under the best conditions need not cost more than ten shillings in Sweden today"; There are the words of Gustaf Moeller, Sweden's square-jawed, progressive Social Minister, the man who more than anyone else is pushing his country's model state plan for all he is worth.

Rocketing Exports

Told by the Conservative opposition that such plans could not be afforded, he acidly retorted; "Remember 1932 and look at our exports".

In 1932, when the world crisis hit Sweden, Socialist Moeller obtained a state loan from Parliament to finance new public works and create employment. His theory was that the national purchasing power and tax yield would be maintained, the crisis surmounted, and the loan repaid in seven years. He was right, except that the loan was repaid before its term.

Today he faces no crisis, but a world eager for Swedish goods. In 1945 exports exceeded imports by 824,000,000 crowns: this year the surplus is expected to be higher again. (There are roughly 17 crowns to the £ sterling.)

Moeller's new reforms will cost well over 1,000,000,000 crowns yearly. This is one tenth of the national income, but, as he tells his opponents, experts estimate that false tax returns cheat the country out of one third of this amount each year. Moeller's pugnacity and idealism have converted the opposition, and his proposals are expected to be carried by Parliament and made law by King Gustaf.

The Biggest Reforms

"The two biggest reforms are old age pensions and health insurance for everyone," he told me from behind his massive oak desk in the Chancellery. "Old age pensions will be paid to every Swede of 67 or over irrespective of his income. Married couples will receive 1,600 crowns and single persons 1,000 crowns a year. Widows will receive their pension at 55. The full married couples' pension will be paid where the husband is 67 and the wife 60 or over."

The present old age pension is only 70 crowns a year, but incapacitated or destitute persons can obtain extra grants from the public assistance authorities.

"This is begging and is humiliating," Moeller said, gazing earnestly across the piles of official papers littering his desk. "The state must guarantee a reasonably comfortable existence for its citizens who through no fault of their own cannot work. I plan to make such help an automatically operating, established right."

With a twinkle in his eye as if enjoying the discomfiture of the extreme Right opposition, ruddy-faced Moeller, who is in his early sixties, explained that the pensions would cost 785,000,000 crowns yearly.

"The state will find 670,000,000 crowns but the public must foot the rest of the bill by contributions."

Will Cover Every Swede

Pushing his two telephones aside and reaching for the 1,000 page report of his Reforms Committee, he turned up the pages on health insurance. Health insurance is not at present compulsory in Sweden, although about half the working population are insured through state subsidised societies. Moeller, who considers that the impression tourists often have of Sweden's model services is due to general prosperity as much as advanced legislation, wants to bring every working Swede within the scope.

"For a contribution of two crowns a month, single persons will receive 3 crowns 50 oere a day and married men 5 crowns 50 oere a day when absent from work through illness. An extra 50 oere daily will be paid for each child.

"The cost? The state will pay 250,000,000 crowns and the insurees through their contributions 75,000,000 crowns."

Moeller has not forgotten the man or woman prevented from working fully by incapacity. Persons of 18 or over who are a third or more incapacitated will receive a pension equal to the old age pension.

A Hand With The Rent

Asked about old people, Moeller declared; "We will help them to pay their rent. Grants will only be made to those who prove need. It is a pity that poor people should have to prove need to us, but if we abolished this condition abuses would creep in and the scheme would become so costly that it might very well be impracticable. The great thing is that everybody, rich or poor, gets his basic old age pension as a national heritage.'

"Incidentally, rents are another big problem we intend to tackle more drastically. We have a four years plan for new buildings and subsidising present rents."

"It will cost 310,000,000 crowns altogether. The sum will be used to finance the construction of 45,000 new homes in the towns and 25,000 in the country annually for four years. It will also provide a fund for reducing rents in existing buildings which conform to minimum sanitary standards."

He pointed out that although the architectural standard was high in Sweden, homes were too small and too expensive. The average Swedish family had less than two thirds of the living space of its British pre-war counterpart, but rents frequently absorbed over one third of the family income.

Wedding Bells And Loans

Moeller then told me of the Cabinet's plans to increase loans to young couples setting up home.

"At present," he said, "young couples with no capital can apply for a state loan of 1,600 crowns for setting up house. We plan to raise this to 2,000 crowns. Then we have a plan to enable a couple to buy their own home by state sponsored mortgage.

"We want to widen the category of school children receiving free meals and milk. The question here is not only the income of the parents but whether the child has time to go home for his meals, the cost of his journey to and from school, and many other considerations.

"There are also allowances for women before, during and after confinement. Having a baby under the best conditions need not cost more than ten shillings in Sweden today, but we want to take even more care of the children as they are growing up."

I asked Moeller, who smoked cigarettes incessantly as he talked; "How do you consider your reforms compare with social services in other countries?"

"The pensions bill, is I think, more generous than any legislation passed or proposed in any other country," he replied, "bus it has a weak point all the same. Ideally,

(Continued on Page 6)

Guess Who?

As He Was 40 Years Ago

Who is this fashionable young gentleman? Today he has flowered into one of the foremost leaders of of India. We give you three guesses, or thirty, or three times thirty for that matter . . . . . No, you are wrong, each one of you!

Believe it or not, he is Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who has just laid down the reins of the National Congress after occupying the Presidential chair for the record period of six years.

INDIA AND THE COLONIAL WORLD

By Iqbal Singh

The author who has returned to India after many years in Britain, makes an informed plea for the proper understanding of the Indian struggle for freedom against international background. India's freedom is linked up with the freedom of colonial people all over the world and the latter look to us for correct lead and support. Especially the African people feel that if the imperialist stranglehold breaks in India, it would be the beginning of the end everywhere. The warmest supporters of the "Quit India" movement abroad were the Negroes.

It has become a habit and almost a psychological complex to discuss all world problems exclusively in terms of the Big Three relationship.

The conflict and interplay of the three so-called Great Powers appear to most people as the *perpetuum mobile* of the post-war international politics and as such monopolise our attention. It is argued, and not without considerable justification, that these powers alone are possessed of sufficient quantum of power to be able to influence the course of world developments, since all that counts in the sphere of Realpolitik is power.

This trend of reasoning, however, ultimately leads to a somewhat unbalanced perspective of the world situation. For in assessing any historical situation it is necessary not only to consider the existing power-complexes, but also the potential configurations of power. Indeed, it is often the case that the former belong to the pattern of yesterday while the latter are the real determinants of the pattern of to-morrow. At the conclusion of the first World War, for instance, the whole limelight of publicity was concentrated on the activities of the statesmen of the victorious Allied powers, but hardly any thought was given to Soviet Russia. Yet it was Soviet Russia that played the most important and decisive role and made history in the inter-war years.

Focus Has Shifted

Similarly to-day when the Big Three and their numerous satellites loom so large on the international horizon, it is conceivable that the real focus of historical significance may have already shifted elsewhere. Beyond the triangle of apparently unending discord furnished by the squabbles of the World Triumvirate, there is the vast, though as yet uncrystallised, potential of power represented by the colonial and semi-colonial peoples. They are at present being ignored in all discussions of world affairs—even in matters concerning their own future.

Their voices are not permitted to reach the council chambers where self-important politicians are busy carving out new spheres of interest and zones of influence. Even those who airily talk of the century of the common man seldom pause to give the subject humanity more than a glance of condescending patronage. Yet it is not necessary to invoke any visionary or utopian conception of history to see that in the coming decades the disinherited masses of Asia and Africa are going to play an increasingly crucial part in the shaping of events.

In this context of shifting foci of historical destiny the interrelations of the colonial world assume an obvious and inescapable urgency. In particular, the attitude of the various subjects or semi-subject nations towards India has singular importance, since India forms the centre of gravity of the whole colonial world. True, there are fairly powerful political elements in India who regard any discussion of India's relations with other subject peoples as reflection of vague, sentimental and ineffectual internationalism, having little or no relevance to the contingencies of practical politics.

Unanimity Of Views

But those who argue in this manner fail to perceive that the question of India's relationship with the colonial world is not a matter merely of theoretical or altruistic significance, but has immediate and direct bearing on her practical needs. For the security of India during the period immediately following her independence will depend in part, at any rate, on the ability of her statesmen successfully to encourage the struggle of other subject peoples for freedom and thus bring about that decisive weakening of imperialism without which her own independence must remain in constant jeopardy.

It has to be admitted that the colonial world to-day does not represent a homogeneous outlook and has within it widely different levels of political organisation and awareness. Just as there has been unequal development of imperialism, so there has been unequal development of the anti-imperialist forces in various parts of the world. The unity of these forces is still largely based on the negative factor of common frustrations rather than the positive element of a common and consciously directed policy.

This differential development notwithstanding, there obtains, however, a remarkable unanimity of view in the whole colonial and semi-colonial world with regard to India. From the Caribbean to the Southern Seas, people living under varying forms of subjection and exploitation have come to realise instinctively that the attainment of their hopes and aspirations is linked up with the successful outcome of the Indian struggle for liberation.

Import From Africa

Surprisingly, the greatest conciousness of the importance of India in the world anti-imperialist front is to be found among the Africans and people of African descent. Surprisingly, because the Indian movement has done very little to encourage these people or to further their struggle. Indeed, beyond sporadic expressions of verbal sympathy the Indian political leaders have been very reluctant to identify themselves with the Negro freedom movement and even in places like South Africa failed to establish a common front against the white Imperialist. Despite this lack of encouragement, however, the African peoples have been quick in recognising the significance of the Indian struggle and see in it a pattern for their own bitter striving after a life free from bondage and poverty.

It should be emphasised that this recognition has come to them only recently. Until 1930 the awareness of India's role in the fight against the incubus of imperialism was confined to the relatively microscopic Negro intelligentsia. It is only during the past sixteen years that this consciousness has reached the African masses. Historically this is a fact of considerable importance and reveals the nature of the movement for African emancipation. That movement, it must be remembered, is predominantly working-class in origin and orientation.

Unlike the movements of liberation in the various Asiatic colonial countries, the bourgeoisie has played a comparatively minor part in determining the ideology of the African struggle. It was, therefore, natural that only when the Indian movement acquired a true mass character and developed a clearly discernable socialist content that the peoples of Africa began to look towards India for inspiration.

Since 1942 this tendency has become much more pronounced. Two days before the historic session of the A.I.C.C. in August 1942, George Padmore, one of the most brilliant Negro publicists and writers, summed up the Negro attitude succinctly.

The fate of the Negro world, he observed, is going to be decided in Bombay. That this was also the attitude of the common people of Africa was shown by later developments.

Negroes Hail "Do Or Die"

Although the British censorship prevented the details of what happened in India in the wake of the August Resolution from reaching the colonial peoples, there were sympathetic strikes and demonstrations in many African towns. This was revealed by Mr. Wallace-Johnson, the veteran Trade Union leader, from Sierra Leone, when he addressed a meeting organised by the Swaraj House in London early this year. The Negro circles in the United States are known to have greeted the Indian revolutionary upsurge of 1942 with similar enthusiasm and sympathy.

It is worth recording that probably the most moving poem written on Gandhiji's slogan of "Do or Die" has been written by the well-known American Negro poet County Cullen.

India's Responsibility

What does this universal sympathy and enthusiasm on the part of the Negro world for India signify? It is important to assess it correctly and not merely see in it an additional pretext for narcissistic national self-glorification. Though highly emotional, the Negroes are not a sentimental people. They have little use for political or metaphysical abstractions. In fact, of all the colonial peoples, they are possessed of the most concrete and practical outlook which judges persons and things for their pragmatic value.

If to-day they look hopefully to India, it would be quite erroneous to draw from this the conclusion that they are in love with our beautiful brown eyes. They do so essentially because for them India to-day represents the highest point of anti-imperialist struggle; and because they feel that if the imperialist stranglehold breaks in India, it would be the beginning of its end everywhere.

This in its turn inevitably imposes a great responsibility and obligation on the Indian movement—the responsibility not only to work for speedy and total liquidation of imperialism in India, but also to extend full moral and material support to the peoples of Africa in their struggle for deliverance.

More Output With Less Labour

Motion Study In Industry

By HERBERT TRACEY

What can be done in increase the output and thereby ensure greater prosperity for the workers and a rising standard of living is the subject of a very significant memorandum which has been prepared by the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

It is an examination of the place of motion study in the drive for increased production. Union leaders claim that workers in the engineering industry showed during the war how the output could be increased—not only by working long hours and putting forth greater exertions, but in direct display of working class initiative and by the contribution made by their representatives on the joint production committees. Time and motion study were among the methods which were more largely adopted during the war. But they encountered resistance on the part of workers who saw that such methods were being applied to cut the rates and to secure greater output per man with no benefit to the individual worker. The Unions, in view of the way in which time and motion study was thus used, have maintained a hostile attitude towards these methods without inquiring further as to whether they are useful, sound or based on scientifically established data.

SAVING OF TIME

Yet the fundamental principles of motion study, the memorandum points out, are simple and have a reasonable purpose—they are designed to eliminate all unnecessary movements in the doing of a job of work with a consequent saving of time, energy and materials.

The methods of motion study are explained in the memorandum and some striking examples given from various sources, showing results in increased output in certain operations. For example, motion study of the processes involved in assembling carburettors led to reduction in the time required from 450 to 45 minutes. Similarly a group of girls folding cloth were making from 20 to 30 motions. Time study made it possible to reduce these motions to ten. At a time and motion study exhibition organised by the Minister of Aircraft Production in the autumn of 1945, innumerable examples were given of increases amounting to 100 per cent and more as a result of these methods.

The A.E.U. memorandum points out that an experienced worker himself always rationalises his job and unconsciously applies the principles of motion study. He will make all tools and fixtures in order to make the job easier and quicker and, after doing the same operations over and over again, will form the habit of arranging the work and tools so that in the main they may be used with the least possible waste of effort.

But if the doubts and suspicions with which the workers instinctively regard introduction of new methods and systems of work, including time and motion study, are to be overcome, it is necessary, the A.E.U. insists, that the new methods should stand up to searching examination by the workers and be shown to be scientifically valid and the workers should have the fullest opportunity to learn all there is to know about them.

A.E.U. RECOMMENDATIONS

A full and detailed examination of the technique of motion study leads the A.E.U. to a series of recommendations. One is that there should be in every case the fullest consultation between management and work people before motion study is introduced. Another requirement is that Government courses and other information and instruction on motion study should be made available to trade union representatives as well as to the management. An Industrial Health Board should be set up and linked with the Scientific Advisory Committee which the T.U.C. has established. Motion study engineers paid. In these cases the I.C.F.O. may nominate a member to the Board of the borrowing company. And it always insists that an adequate proportion of each year's profits shall be ploughed back into the business.

So far the I.C.F.O. has done no more than organise itself and make an initial start. But its organisation is approaching completion and it will shortly be able to function on its full scale. It is proving particularly useful in enabling men released from the armed forces to set up in business on their own account. These men may have full technical knowledge of their own business, but may be less experienced of the financial site. Here the I.C.F.O. can give them invaluable advice and indeed does so automatically when it explains to them whether it is prepared to finance them and if so on what terms. It does not attempt to compete with banks in the field of short-term finance, nor does it set out to help a large company with a capital amounting to anything of the order of millions or hundreds of thousands. These can raise funds through the normal financial channels.

The I.C.F.O. comes in between these two categories. It remains to be seen how great a demand there is for its aid and what contribution it makes to the industrial development of Britain.

Swati Thirunal, Maharaja of Travancore who flourished a century back was not only a great composer in Karnataki music but has left scores of Hindustani music compositions to his credit.

MUSIC PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

Vital Contacts And Affinities Between Karnataki And Hindustani Schools

By K. A. Chidambaram

The Thyagaraja Centenary Memorial Fund recital of Shrimati M. S. Subbulakshmi and party, which came off a few weeks back, was an epoch-making event in recent musical history of India.

For the first time, Hindustani music votaries mustered strong to pay tribute to Swami Thyagaraja, one of the greatest saint-composers who built up the greatness of Karnataki music. A cosmopolitan Bombay Committee sponsoring Smt. Subbulakshmi's recital in memory of Thyagaraja, and Premier Kher of Bombay inaugurating the function, form a land-mark in musical developments, as they form the climax of certain unifying forces and synthetic tendencies that have been working among the intelligent coteries both in Northern and Southern India for good neighbourliness between the two great schools of Indian music.

Common Ancestry

The origin of Indian music is traced to Sama Veda, though well-known music experts only accept this connection more from the periodic point of view than from the standpoint of technique. With Sama Veda as the Mythological origin for both the systems, one finds this common ancestry strengthened in the historical times of musical treatises and Granthas.

That the Kirtanachars and authorities on Hindustani music like Ahobala, Pundarika Vithala and Pandit Somanath hailed from South India, and that they were also experts in Karnataki music show the inter-connection between the two systems. Though this link was often snapped due to distance and absence of communication between Karnataki and Hindustani music centres, it was revived off and on by musical entrepreneurs.

Maharaja Swati Thirunal

The middle of the 19th century corresponding to the post-Mutiny period was the heyday of Karnataki music, with Thyagraja Dikshitar and Shyama Sastri looming large in the picture. Even then Maharaja Swati Tirunal of Travancore revived the Northern contact in a grand way. A linguist of a high order and a reputed composer in Karnataki music, Swati Tirunal took great pains to learn Hindustani and Hindustani music, and has left scores of Hindustani compositions as a common legacy to the two systems. Sulaiman Saheb and Shrimati Halavati, two great Hindustani vocalists of the time, adorned his Durbar as court singers and evidently helped him in many Hindustani compositions.

Kokilkanta Meruswami, who was also an authority on Hindustani music, assisted Swati Tirunal in the production and stylisation of many Harikathas in Northern Harikirtan style. In his court also flourished Tanjore Rama Iyengar, an expert in Hindustani music, and Chintamani, a good Sarangi player. During the same period, Dikshitar, the great Karnataki composer, visited Benares and other places in the North and probably had contacts with Hindustani music system. The Hindustani compositions of Swati Tirunal have been practically neglected by Hindustani musicians, and it is time they took up a special study of his compositions which would throw immense light on the progress of Hindustani music technique.

Abdul Karim Khan's Exploits

After the passing away of Swati Tirunal, there was practically an eclipse of the link between the two systems till the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan revived it in the early twenties of this century. A born artiste and a gifted stylist, the late Khan Saheb made a mark even at his first recital in Madras and swept off Karnataki audiences with his soul-stirring voice and Hindustani

Late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan who worked for better understanding between Hindustani and Karnataki system of music.

high technique. Madrasis drank deep in the flowing melody of "Jamoona Ke Tir," where the Khan Saheb's skylarking and top "tans" always proved a big hit.

The wavy, elusive, sinuous and zig-zagging course of Zinzoti in "Piya Bina Nahi Aoota Chaien" projected in the mind's eye of the audience the lava of emotions of the lover awaiting the partner to break the solo monotony of a dreary existence. As days passed on, Khan Saheb's visit to the South became an annual fixture, and despite the ignorance of language, southern audiences hung to his voice. During his visits, the Khan Saheb established contact with great Karnataki musicians like Poochi Iyengar, Gayakasikamani Muthiah Bhagavathar, Bidaram Krishnappa and a host of others.

Shrimati Dhanam, the great Veena player, was then the ruling Queen of Karnataki music, and it was in her house that Khan Saheb established most of his contacts of Karnataki musicians. In the house of Balasaraswathi, the well-known Indian danseuse, there hangs a beautiful photograph of the Khan Saheb in his days of early triumphs which has been bequeathed to her by her grandmother, Veena Dhanam, and which she keeps as a priceless possession.

He Sings To Conquer

Idyllic stories are told of the Khan Saheb's early exploits in Madras music circles. His association with Smt. Dhanam and a host of other Karnataki celebrities often resulted in championship contests, 'tour de force' and music Marathons of a high order in which the Khan Saheb measured the strength of the Hindustani music technique with Karnataki veterans. Once it happened that Smt. Dhanam was singing to some of her admirers, in the midst of which the Khan Saheb put in his appearance. She was rendering on the Veena, Karnataki 'Atana' in such a masterly way that the Khan Saheb sat still, thoroughly engrossed in it.

After the Alap, when she rendered a famous "Padam" by a well-known Karnataki composer in the same Raga, the beauty of stylisation and marvellous technique captivated the Khan Saheb, and he came out with unstinted praise for her marvellous performance. He openly saluted her as "Veena Saraswathi." Common friends who were present often twitted the Khan Saheb jokingly whether he

Kapileshwari Buva who had been on a music mission to South India.

could produce anything from his Hindustani repertoire to match Smt. Dhanam's achievement. The Khan Saheb used to smile in his inimitable way without answering their question. Days after this event, the Khan Saheb chanced to give a recital in a friend's house, when he rendered Miyaki-Malhar. It was a challenging performance when the Khan Saheb in full form kept the audience gaping with his rare reaches, majestic sweeps, graceful turns and charming curvatures. He did not indulge in any fire-works nor did he split the atom merely for the display of soulless virtuosity. He lifted the song from the realm of mechanics to the super-plane of melody, drawing the fans in its surging tide.

It was an overall triumph for the Khan Saheb, and Veena Dhanam, who was in the audience, handsomely acknowledged the Khan Saheb's mastery and, as a mark of tribute, emptied her purse on him. Madras became the adopted home of the Khan Saheb, and his unexpected death in one of the South Indian towns has made him a hero to his innumerable South Indian fans who are even to-day full of Abdul Karim Khan's stories.

Kapileshwari Buva's Mission

After Abdul Karim Khan the late Manji Khan, son of the late Ustad Alladia Khan, visited Madras. He was followed by Vinayakrao Patwardhan, Narayanrao Vyas, Roshanara Begum, Hirabai and Hirabai Barodekar, and all of them were hailed as musical ambassadors. The latest Hindustani artiste to visit South India is Kapileshwari Buva, one of the able exponents of Abdul Karim Khan's school. Unlike other artistes, he converted his visit into a sort of music mission to know and to be known by Karnataki exponents.

He attended the Madras Music Conference early this year and addressed the Expert Committee of the Madras Music Academy under the presidentship of Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer. He gave a demonstration of a few Hindustani Ragas to bring out the fundamental unity and the basic affinity between the Hindustani and Karnataki systems of music. His exposition was of a rare type and impressed a galoxy of Karnataki musicians. During his stay in Madras, Kapileshwari gave a number of public and private concerts and established contact with foremost exponents, including "Tiger" Varadachari, Shrimati Subbulakshmi and Shrimati Rukmini Devi of Kalakshetra.

MUSICAL AFFINITY

In the special concert arranged for him at Adyar by "Tiger" Varadachari and Rukmini Devi, Kapileshwari Buva gave a demonstration of the Hindustani high technique and its parallelism with Karnataki technique. According to him, (1) Kafi (Hindustani) and Karaharapriya (Karnataki), (2) Jogia (Hindustani) and Saveri (Karnataki), (3) Kaliyan (Hindustani)- and Yamuna Kalyani (Karnataki), (4) Bageshri (Hindustani) and Sri Ranjani (Karnataki), (5) Puriaya Dhanasari (Hindustani) and Gamapriya (Karnataki), (6) Piloo (Hindustani) and Girvani (Karnataki), (7) Rageshri (Hindustani) and Natta Kuranji (Karnataki), (8) Mangal Bhairava (Hindustani) and Chakravaham (Karnataki), and (9) Mishra Kafi (Hindustani) and Ananda Bhairavi (Karnataki) can be bracketted for their affinity and allied study.

The recital was a whirlwind success, and the sponsors, "Tiger" Varadachari and Rukmini Devi, congratulating Kapileshwari wrote in the press: "Last night, Ustad Balkrishna Buva gave his first concert in Madras at Kalakshetra, Adyar. The beauty of his singing was reminiscent of his great Guru, Abdul Karim Khan, and he proved a worthy disciple of a rare genius. Balkrishna Buva sang into the hearts of the audience by the purity of his classic Hindustani style and by the devotion and love of beauty he expressed through his music. We hope that Madras will take advantage of his presence and recognise him, thus paying homage to his Guru who was so loved by South India."

Apart from his exploits in music circles, Kapileshwari Buva did a piece of good work for Bharata Natya also. Rukmini Devi learned from him the well-known "Pad" of the late Khan Saheb "Oogicha Ka Kanta" in Mishra Kafi and "Hasa Hasa Garv Lagaoon" in Shuddha Bhairavi for dance recital. Bharata Natya, taking to Hindi and Marathi "Pads" for interpretational themes, is bound to prove revolutionary in its effect, as the dance will have an all-India appeal and remove the language barriers which handicap it at present.

The labours of pioneers like Kapileshwari Buva should result in greater contacts between Hindustani and Karnataki musicians. Votaries of respective schools should acquire a basic knowledge of the other system, without which there cannot be a full-scale progress. The present policy of unconscious pilferage or planned plagiarism on both sides will only

(Continued on Page 21)

EVERYONE IN BRITAIN OWES INDIA £24!

By HARRY GREGSON

Here is a Britisher looking at India in terms of £. S. d. Time was when India owed an average of £7 to each person in the British Isles. But today, after the two world wars, every single inhabitant of Britain owes India £24. To balance Britain's debt to India, each Britisher will be required to pay ten shillings a week for a year.

This is not the complete picture. The latest position of the Britisher seems to be worse still: He has realised that he is poorer today because India is playing a lesser part in Britain's economy than before. That is why the average Britisher looks forward to a friendly India. Britain is anxious to monopolise the pre-war exports of Germany to the tune of 10 million pounds, of Japan to the extent of 8 million and of Italy totalling 2 million. Britain would like to sell to India because she feels that when she trades with India she trades "in some cases with people of their own flesh and blood."

"Why all this fuss about India?" That is a remark which, unless we realize what India means to our pockets and future, would find an echo in many British minds.

Let us look at India in terms of £. s. d.

Some years ago Mr. Winston Churchill stated that one man in five in the British Isles owed his livelihood to India. India, commonly referred to as the "brightest jewel in the British Crown", provided fortunes for investors, careers for civil servants, employment for many thousands of Britons, and the interest on British investments maintained a large volume of employment in this country.

Two world wars have altered that position.

Now, instead of India owing an average of £7 to each inhabitant of Britain, each inhabitant of Britain owes India £24.

In other words, to balance our debt to India each inhabitant of Britain would require to pay ten shillings a week for nearly a year.

Part Of Victory's Price

This is part of the price we pay for winning the war. India, as everyone who was in the Middle East and in Burma knows, contributed a great part of our war supplies in those areas when U-boats made shipments from America and Britain precarious. India tore up her railway tracts and sent them with locomotives and waggons to Persia, Iraq, and Egypt. She sent three Indian Divisions overseas in 1942. Two million tons of pig iron and 1,000,000 tons of steel came from the Tata Steel Works largest in the British Empire. India turned out 50,000,000 pairs of footwear for the forces, she was the principal supplier of tropical uniforms camouflage netting, blankets, and built 130 hospitals, 360 airfields, and accommodation for 1,320,000 men.

In a good pre-war year (1937) Britain exported goods to the value of £600,000,000. India and Burma took £40,000,000 worth of these. For every pound earned by a British worker in the export trades, 1s 4d. was due to Indian purchases.

Our Industry Boomed

Who earned this money? The Lancashire cotton spinner benefited chiefly. £6,000,000 orders went to Lancashire Birmingham, Sheffield, Coventry and Wolverhampton benefited from £7,000,000 worth of orders for steel. Birmingham, Oxford, Luton and other motorcar canufactures fulfilled orders for over £2,000,000. Locomotive trades workers, employees in the tobacco and drugs trades, toolmakers, soap and papermakers workers in chemical industries supplied the great part of the remainder of India's purchases. There was hardly a large concern in the British Isles not connected directly or indirectly with trade to India.

Every one of India's 350,000,000 people spent an average of 2s. 1d. on British goods in 1937.

The jute industry of Dundee was founded on Indian jute. The hemp-growing plantations, largely British owned, were a source of wealth to British subjects in India.

It has not of course, been a case of all take and no give so far as Britain's association with India is concerned. We have poured immense wealth into that country, often without hope of return.

The whole of India's railways were built by Britain at a time when Indians would not advance the capital. These railways automatically reverted after some years to Indian ownership.

Whole districts in the Madras Presidency owe their prosperity to the cultivation of tobacco, plantations of which were started by the British and which in 1941 produced 1,000,000,000 lb. tobacco. As a result the standard of living of tens of thousands of Indians has improved.

An area of India in the Punjab, larger than the United Kingdom, formerly desert, is now a populous cultivated area as a result of British irrigation works. Nine-tenths of the crops produced are for home consumption. The irrigation works, built with British capital, are now the property of India.

Cause Of Food Crisis

The population of India has increased by 15 per cent in recent years owing largely to the improved living facilities resulting from British investment. That many people still live on or below subsistence level is due to the fact that crops have increased only eight per cent. Population has outstripped increase in crops.

Of the millions of pounds spent every year in Britain on Indian tea (a cultivation which we started) eight pence in every shilling is in the form of wages to Indian workers.

India, for her part, in 1937—a good average year—sent us goods valued at £65,000,000. Nearly all of our tea, a great deal of our leather and raw cotton, jute, rice, hides goat skins ore rubber, oilcake for farmers, teak, shellac for gramophone records and insulation, came from India.

The pepper on British breakfast tables derived largely from India. From Bermondsey to the Forth were people engaged in processing imports from India.

The welfare of Britain and India is, in fact, bound up one with another. Working in harmony, we can do much to improve each other's lot.

Exports' Bright Future

At the moment India is not playing so large a part in our economy. That is one of the reasons why you and I are poorer. In the last year for which figures are available (1944) we purchased from India goods to the value of £45,000,000 and sent to India goods to the value of £22,000,000 (slightly under 10s. a head of our population).

Given a satisfactory solution of political and shipping problems, our exports can be increased fivefold. Germany's former £10,000,000 trade, Japan's £8,000,000 textile and glass trade, Italy's £2,000,000 trade are going begging. Electrical instruments and apparatus, batteries and accumulators, machinery and millwork, building materials, metals, textiles, locomotives, dyes and chemicals....India will buy if we can produce and transport the goods.

There are still 40,000 Europeans (mostly British) who find jobs in India, apart from 12,000 British Government officials. British troops to the number of 95,000 are in India. Their upkeep is paid for largely by India.

Goodwill Worth Millions

Many a man in this country now endeavouring to raise our standard of living through the export trades would have to be in battle-dress were India not making a substantial contribution in manpower to Empire defence.

"All very well," the reader may say, "but to-day we can sell our goods anywhere and buy the goods we need almost anywhere. Why emphasize India?"

True. But when we trade with India we are trading in some cases with people of our own flesh and blood, with British concerns in India which were valuable assets in war. When not, we are trading with Indians who are just as loyal members of the British Commonwealth as we are in Britain. Loyalty to the Empire has been to the foreigner an astounding feature of the British Commonwealth. It pays dividends in security. The Royal Indian Navy, whose activities were co-ordinated with those of the Royal Navy during the war, is but one instance of expenses shared.

In India, in spite of occasional riots and difficulties with Congress, we enjoy immense goodwill. Goodwill is an asset worth hundreds of millions of pounds. It is easier for Britain to do business with India than with some other countries. India, of course, is in the sterling area.

An Indian delegation with £400,000,000 to spend has just visited Britain. One of their spokesmen stated: "The obvious first preference would be given to British industrial products in view of the history, sentiment, and traditional relationship between the Indian States and Britain." That is what goodwill means.

A contented India, working in harmony with the rest of the Commonwealth, means a higher standard of living for you and for the Indian; it means greater security for you and for the Indian; above all, it means that our cherished ideals of democracy, for which we have poured out so much blood and treasure, are more firmly established in Asia.

—"Tit Bits."

REFORM OF HINDU MARRIAGE LAWS

It is a matter of gratification that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the ardent Hindu reformer, has introduced into the Central Legislature three new bills for the reform of the archaic marriage laws of the Hindus. Under Hindu law a man cannot marry a girl of the same "gotra" or "pravar". The "gotra" or the agnatic family consists of all those descended from one common stock in the male line and "pravaras" are its sub-divisions. People of the same "gotra" though descended from a common ancestor in the male line may never even have seen each other, and to prohibit people so distantly related from marrying is to carry the rule against inbreeding to a cruel extreme far beyond what is necessary from the point of view of eugenics. Moreover, this rule does not prevail among Sudras and is modified by custom even among Brahmins and Kshatriyas. Dr. Deshmukh's bill seeks to abolish this out-dated and little-respected provision of Hindu law instead of driving people to resort to civil marriage, a course which invariably incurs the displeasure of the orthodox elders of the family.

Under Hindu law, even the most elementary rights of human beings are denied to women. Dr. Deshmukh therefore, introduced in the Central Legislature another bill which has already become law which confers on a married woman the right to claim separate residence and maintenance from a husband suffering from loathsome diseases or incurable lunacy. It also confers that right when the husband is guilty of cruelty or desertion or when he exercises the right he has under Hindu law to marry more than one wife. Not having the right to get divorce, decency requires that these elementary rights should be conferred on Hindu wives instead of exposing them to incurable diseases or endless misery.

The incurable obstinacy of Hindu orthodoxy still persists and there is a body of public opinion still against the conferring of a right of divorce. Hindu men who can, under Hindu law marry as many wives as they choose, naturally do not mind the absence of a right of divorce. But it operates particularly harshly on Hindu women whose lot is far from enviable. A system of law, if at all law it can be called, evolved in a primitive state of society several thousand years ago, when women were little more than slaves is ill-suited for modern times and it is for bold reformers like Dr. Deshmukh to take the initiative and incur the blessings of millions of suffering wives who have no means of ending their misery. A third bill introduced by him seeks to provide the means of having the benefits of modern ideas on legislation respecting marriage to those who choose to have them, without in any way interfering with the religious sentiments of the Hindu community in general. It seeks to extend the benefits of the Special Marriage Act, including the right of divorce to those already married under Hindu law who choose to go through a second marriage under the Special Marriage Act. Without offending the feelings of Hindu orthodoxy by conferring a general right of divorce on all Hindus, it makes it optional for parties to a marriage to have it if they so choose. Moreover, it is easier for those who are already married and therefore no longer under the yoke of the authority of the elders of the family to get their marriage subsequently registered as a civil marriage than it is for persons to go through a civil marriage in the first instance. But there is a snag in it. The benefit of the proposed Act can be availed of only if the husband and wife both agree to get the marriage registered as a civil marriage. Every shrewd Hindu wife should therefore make it a point to get her husband to agree to it while their relations are still cordial.

In our opinion, however, this reform should not have been effected by engrafting on the Special Marriage Act an amendment which does not blend with the general scheme and the language of that Act. It is bound to create difficulties and complications with regard to the status of children and various other matters. The better course would have been to have enacted a separate Act under which the previous marriage itself could, at the option of the parties, be registered, and on such registration the new Act should confer a right of divorce and the other rights intended to be conferred on the parties.

While it is not desirable that reforms in Hindu law should be carried out piecemeal when a comprehensive "Hindu Code" is already on the anvil, we cannot but admire Dr. Deshmukh's zeal to reform an antiquated and out-dated system of law.

* * *

HEARD IN THE COURT LOBBY

An action for deceit can be filed as a "Commercial Cause" because deceit is part of "the ordinary transactions of merchants, bankers and traders" within the definition given by the Rules of our High Court.

Law And Life

BY

"Jarvim"

SWEDES ARE HEADING FOR 'MODEL STATE'

(Continued from Page 3)

pensions should be granted before the age of 67.

Bridging The Gap

"Single men and women will have difficulty in bridging the gap between 60 years of age, the usual retirement time in many occupations, and 67 years of age when when they receive their pension. Women particularly will have difficulties."

Reminded that in some other countries, including Britain, employers contributed as well as employees and the state to health insurance schemes, Moeller nodded and dointed out; "We have a proposal under study to make employers contribute. My committee is working on it now, bus it is not ready yet."

"You have told the House you intend to make Sweden a model state by 1950," I said. "Do you think you can carry through all your plans?"

"If by model state we mean a society in which everybody has a reasonably comfortable minimum —yes," he answered. "It may take a little longer than 1950, but the country is eager for improved social services and there is no dangerous opposition to them."

Moeller, 62 this June, is in what he had called the "difficult" years between 60 and 67, but his vigour is unmpaired.

First appointed Social Minister in 1921, he has won the confidence of the Swedish Socialist Party and the respect of his political opponents. He is convinced he is right and he is persuasive.

Our Delhi Letter

Communist Plan To Foment Labour Trouble!

Party And Personal Background Of The Latest Wave Of Strikes

(From Our Special Correspondent)

DELHI (By Mail).

Delhi along with certain other parts of India is in the grip of a postal strike. Postal strike is unique in the recent history of Labour unrest in India. Here personal issues transcended national considerations. At an early stage, the Postal employees or rather their representatives accepted adjudication and participated in adjudicator's proceedings at Simla at the Indian tax-payer's expense.

Meanwhile the personnel of the Pay Commission was announced, and notwithstanding the fact that the President of the Union, Mr. N. M. Joshi, was one of its members, the Government were told that unless Mr. Dalvi was also appointed on it, there would be "trouble." And there is "trouble" although not on the scale Mr. Dalvi anticipated.

Prima Facie, no Government worth its name can haul down its flag every time it were faced with Labour unrest. Labour is only one of its responsibilities. The Government has also to safeguard the interests of the tax-payer along with millions of other non-articulate and non-vocal landless agricultural labourers living in India's six million villages.

New Party Line

Have the Communists any responsibility for the present strike fever, infecting India is a question under discussion here. Even the Communists themselves will not disclaim their responsibility for the present Labour unrest in this country. Fomenting Labour unrest culminating in strikes is their principal tactics. For Communists believe or should believe in the forcible overthrow of the present Government or even its successors. The Communists look for and seek to create conditions under which power may be successfully seized by them These conditions are:—

1. When the armed forces of a country are disloyal
2. When the normal machinery of the Government is in confusion.
3. When there is profound revolutionary class feeling among workers as manifested by strikes riots and demonstrations.
4. When there is a well-organised revolutionary party able to direct that class-feeling into proper channels.

In India, there is discontent but no disloyalty in the Armed forces. There is confusion but no demoralisation in the Government. There is unrest but no class-feeling in Labour And there is no well-organised revolutionary party to direct Labour into proper channels.

Industrial Labour, however, is the most easily inflammable commodity and to Industrial Labour, the Communists have concentrated their energies. This will be clear from the following resolution, the Indian Communist Party adopted in December 1945:—

"The new tactical line of the Communist Party is based upon the realisation that the war period of "no strikes" is over and that the Party must take the foremost lead in organising not only partial struggles of the workers and the peasants, but also anti-Imperialist mass protest action and it must fearlessly intervene and participate in every spontaneous outburst of popular fury against British rule and police terror."

The Railway Strike

There is yet another feature of the Indian situation. Till August 1942, Communists were a part of the Congress organisation. They broke away from the Congress over the latter's Quit India movement and have subsequently succeeded from it. Both the Congress and the Communist Party, however depend on mass support. One view here is that the Communists by fomenting and supporting Labour strike seek to win over mass support as against the Congress. In other words strike is a weapon of their power politics. The Congress, however, has won the first round over the Railway strike.

The Congress won their first round by flank movement. It isolated the Communists by showing to the public that the Railway strike would be anti-social and meeting of the Railwaymen's demands would hit the poorest of the poor by an all-round enhancement of rates and fares. The Communists collapsed and gave in to maintain the facade of labour unity.

The Railwaymen were likewise granted interim relief. The majority of their demands were referred to either the Pay Commission or to adjudication. And presumably railwaymen saw the weaknesses in their case, for decades together the majority of railwaymen have exploited the poor public. Corruption and bribery are rules of their lives. Pilfering of goods in transit has been going on an unprecedented scale. There is even black market in reservation of seats.

Poser To Communists

And no public utility service or commercial undertaking treats its best customer so badly as does the railways, I mean the third class passengers. They are harassed, maltreated and huddled like sheep and goat in their third class compartments. Civility and courtesy are rare qualities, generally unknown amongst the railwaymen. These were men who relied on public support to fight their employers. The public would have appreciated if overcrowding in the third class compartments was made an issue of dispute between railwaymen and their masters.

The public likewise would have gone all out in their support if the railwaymen had announced their decision not to take bribes and had implemented their decision effectively.

The question is whether the Communists will launch an anti-corruption drive on the railways. It will be equally interesting if the Communists launched a campaign against over-crowding on the railways.

That will show whether the Communists have any sympathy with the unorganised non-industrial Labour.

It has become fashionable to be a Labour leader. Gentlemen with soft voices and manicured nails, discuss Labour problems over pegs of whisky. Some have qualified themselves by writing books with the "scissors and paste" technique, known to intellectuals. These social climbers find it to arduous a task to organise non-industrial labour, say in villages or on plantations. Even the Communists have left "Forced Labour" alone to stew in its juice.

One result is that the policy of Labour leaders and Communists is uncoordinated. The Labour leaders follow the line of least resistance and concentrate their energies to most easily accessible and organisable in dustrial labour. Then again, there is conflict between the various categories of industrial or Governmental labour. The Railwaymen, for instance, formulated their demands in isolation without reference to other categories of Labour. What is needed is well-coordinated Labour Policy covering all categories of Labour.

From Labour's own point of view such a policy will be to its advantage The employer will not be able to "divide and rule." Lastly, Communists will do real service to Labour if they could debunk the fashionable Labour leaders of India.

The Landlords' Case

In Delhi, even the Landlord has a case. Just as New York is not America, so also New Delhi is not India. not even Delhi Provinces. The position, therefore, should not be judged by a few fabulously wealthy landlords of New Delhi, who on the whole have not evaded the Rent Control Law. The situation is to be judged by an army of small landlords, who exist on the meagre earnings of their house property. This category includes large number of widows, whose sole means of livelihood is a house in which they live along with a tenant or two. Under the Rent Control Ordinance such unprotected landlords have been harassed by their tenants. They cannot eject them nor can they enhance their rents, which is on 1939 level

On the other hand, tenants deduct from their rent any expenditure they happen to incur on repairs and maintenance of their rented house if the repairs were not done to their satisfaction. Then, again, I have known Delhi—in old and New Delhi and more particularly in New Delhi tenants actually making profits by subletting houses. The Law punishes only fools who are found out. I admit there are bad landlords as well. But the majority of them are not caught. They successfully evade the Law

Fair And Just

And yet some tenants are never satisfied or they will like to continue profiteering indefinitely. On the strength of a misleading report, a tenants' meeting was organised under the chairmanship of a local doctor to protest against the reported withdrawal of Rent Control Order from New Delhi. Two issues arise in this connection. In the slump years, tenants forced the landlords to reduce their rents. By implication it would mean that rents like wages were governed by price level in a country, and if they could be reduced during slump period they should be enhanced during inflation.

Secondly the doctor-chairman of the protest meeting has enhanced his charges, in some cases by four hundred per cent, on the ground that the prices of the chemicals and other materials he uses had gone up. If a public servant and a patriot could enhance his tariff, will it be anti-social, if the landlord likewise wanted proportionate increase in his rents. Landlords' own cost of living has gone up during war years. His maintenance and collection charges have increased, but logic and self interests, are contradiction in terms. A doctor remains a public servant in spite of his raising his charges. A landlord is an anti-social beast because he demands justice and fairly play.

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FLIT—DEADLY TO INSECTS, HARMLESS TO HUMANS

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

Only Way To Free Artisans And Other Workers In Small Industries From Grip Of Middlemen And Moneylenders

(By L. N. Renu, Secretary Industrial Co-operatives Organising Committee.)

The National Planning Committee has resumed its work. Congress and pro-Congress Ministries have started work in 9 provinces. Schemes for reconstruction are being prepared and scrutinized. The A.I.V.I.A. has prepared its own scheme which will be considered by the Ministers of different provinces. It is proper at this stage to draw the attention of the public to the problem of the Village craftsmen.

The number of big factories has been increasing manifold. It is the small worker, the artisan in the village who is being driven out of his employment. This trend is responsible for placing the villages miserably in the hands of the cities for their consumers goods, tools and services. It is driving away the cream of the village population to rot in the slums of the cities and factory towns. It is producing in the country an unbalanced economy where a few are becoming so rich that they do not know what to do of their money and the large majority starve.

IN THE GRIP OF MIDDLEMEN

The worker in the small and cottage industries is not able to reach a market that can allow him the benefits he could get. His only market usually is the village or town merchant. It is through the merchant he buys his requirements and through the merchant he sells his goods. He has no means of direct approach either to the producer or the consumer. Being a small buyer and a small seller, he is not able to avail of the benefits of the capitalistic market, where goods are much cheaper when bought wholesale, and could fetch better prices if standarised and placed in big showrooms. He urgently requires an organisation that could eliminate the chain of middle men who sit tight on his neck octus-like and sell his goods at profitable rates

The small worker does not know the technique to reduce his cost of production, to improve his efficiency, to allow a better finish to his goods, more and marketable designs for his ware. He does not know how to switch on from one product to another in case of dumping. He works in wasteful ways. His tools are inefficient. He has no idea of the demands and tastes of his market. He is ignorant of the methods that attract customers to buy his goods. He is afraid to change his ways. He requires better tools, knowledge how to use them, improvement in his processes, in his designs and finish. He has to learn the value of standardisation, gradation and efficiency. He wants a feeling of security that the new ways of doing things will not lead him to a worse precipice than the one he is in. He knows his tools, processes and market just now. These have been going on from generation to generation. He has been working with them throughout his life. He has seen his father and grandfather and perhaps great-grandfather work the same way. He sees his fellow workmen following the same course. He wants to be sure that even the half day's bread that he gets now will not be lost to him if he changes over to what the city people call a better method.

NEED FOR CHEAP CREDIT

Then there is the difficulty of finance. The small worker has no money. Often he is in debts. And that leads him to the Sahukar—the money-lender. Well, the money-lender is too glad to give him money, to help him in his dire necessities, to allow him to carry on his business, and earn his bread, to marry his daughter and celebrate his festivals, to drink toddy or liquor, file suits against his trouble-some brethren, and get justice from the courts. Of course, the Sahukar charges his share of interest which is hardly ever less than 75 per cent and at times goes upto 300 per cent. And then the worker has to buy all his requirements through the Sahukar, who is usually the merchant too or has understanding with the merchant who supplies goods at a little higher cost by invidious methods. And the worker has also to sell all his ware through the Sahukar who is kind enough to do this tedious task for the poor worker and who always pays him the lowest price possible. If the small worker has to exist and to improve his condition he must be provided with cheap credit, money to buy his raw materials and tools, money to stock his goods to be able to sell them in favourable market and in good season.

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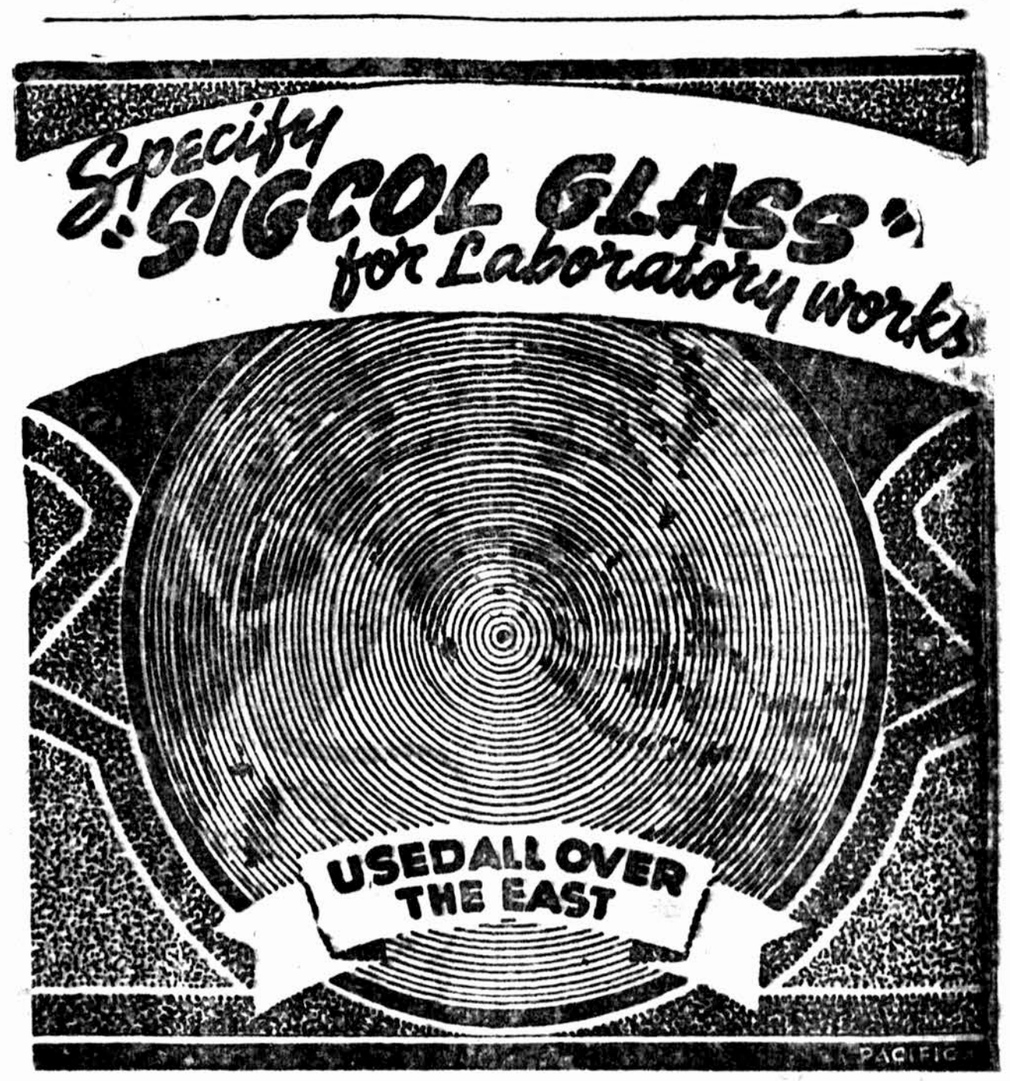

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'POSTMEN'S DAY TO-MORROW

KRISHNA PRASAD FOR POONA TO CONSULT KHER

Higher Grade Telegraph Men On Token Strike On Monday

NEW DELHI, July 20. (A.P.I.): Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is proceeding to Poona to-morrow to meet the Ministers of the Bombay Government and place them in full possession of the facts relating to the postal strike, says a Press Note. He will consider on the spot what further measures are necessary to meet the present situation.

GOVT. EXPLAIN DELAY

The Press Note adds:

A suggestion has appeared in the Press that Government need not have taken four days to decide on the Adjudicator's award involving as it does an expenditure of over a crore of rupees recurring and Rs. 75 lakhs non-recurring. The facts are that the full report of the Adjudicator consists of 250 pages and was received on Tuesday afternoon and the Government's decision was announced on Thursday that is within 48 hours of the receipt of the report.

Another suggestion, somewhat persistently made is that Government should invite Mr. Dalvi, General Secretary of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, for personal discussion. As already stated, the officials of the Post and Telegraph Department are prepared to meet any official of this or any other recognised all-India Union when there is necessity for discussion. It will be recalled that Mr. Dalvi with the members of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union represented that Union throughout the proceedings before the Adjudicator in Delhi and Simla, and he had ample opportunity for discussion with the Administration of all or any of the points he raised subsequently in his strike notice. The only point on which he himself seemed to be keen at the time was that he should be made a member of the Pay Commission. But the President of the Union, Mr. N. M. Joshi, is already a member of this body. In the strike notice containing 12 demands, the Union itself omitted the demand for the appointment of Mr. Dalvi on the Pay Commission.

As for the strike notice, it was "illegal" and was an attempt to flout the Adjudicator before whom Mr. Dalvi had placed the case of the Union. The Government of India, however, undertook the immediate examination of all the 12 demands contained in the strike notice and announced their decisions.

The acceptance in full by Government of the Adjudicator's award should meet all the Reasonable demands of the posts and telegraphs employees pending the findings of the Pay Commission affecting the Central Government service as a whole.

"Postmen's Day" On Monday

The Bombay Telegraph Union which comprises the higher grade staff will join Monday's general strike in sympathy with the Post and Telegraphmen on strike. The Union has received the necessary orders to go on a token strike for 24 hours according to its decision of July 18, from Mr. P. C. Chatterjee, General Secretary of the All-India Telegraph Union.

It is learnt that Mr. Chatterjee's call was for a general strike and that the All-India body has served a strike notice on the authorities.

Postal "Holiday" On Monday

In view of Monday's strike, when five lakhs of Bombay workers will participate in a twenty-four hour stoppage of work, the Post-Master-General has decided to close all post offices including the G.P.O., and more than 115 delivery centres to the public on that day.

The order of the P.M.G. embraces every post office and delivery centre upto Vile Parle.

The order is necessitated as the authorities, it is stated, wish to avoid the possibility of any clashes.

Bombay's entire labour population will observe the strike to show their whole-hearted sympathy with the cause of postal and telegraph workers.

The Bombay Committee of the All-Inda Forward Bloc have given a call to the public to observe Monday, July 22, as "Postmen's Day" and to suspend all business and other activities on that day to lend active support to the Postmen's demands. The Committee in a statement condemns the "callous behaviour" of the Government and supports the strike action of the Postal and Telegraph men. The Committee appreciates the stand taken by the B.P.T.U.C.

A propaganda lorry will go round the city to popularise the stand taken by the B.P.T.U.C. Processions of workmen will be organised in various parts of the city and they will ultimately go to the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 6 p.m. where a mass rally will be held

10-MINUTE TRAFFIC HALT ON MONDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A ten-minute strike in sympathy with the Post and Telegraph men who are on strike, will be staged by the bus and tramwaymen of Bombay on Monday, July 22. The city's bus and tram traffic will come to a halt at the stroke of ten in the morning and will resume at 10-10.

This decision was reached at a meeting to-night of the BEST Workers Union, under the presidency of Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy.

Workers of the Union belonging to departments other than the traffic department will be on strike for the whole day.

The B.E.S.T. scheduled staff at a meeting held to-day, decided to strike work for 24 hours on Monday in sympathy with the postal strikers and in response to the general strike call of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress.

NO CHANGE

There was no change in the strike situation today. In an interview with a representative of this paper Mr. Shalom, the Postmaster-General said that now that Government had conceded five out of the strikers' twelv demands and referred the other seven to the Pay Commission, Government could go no further and as far as they were concerned they were now preparing to carry on without the strikers. So the question of a settlement therefore rested entirely with the Strikers' Union.

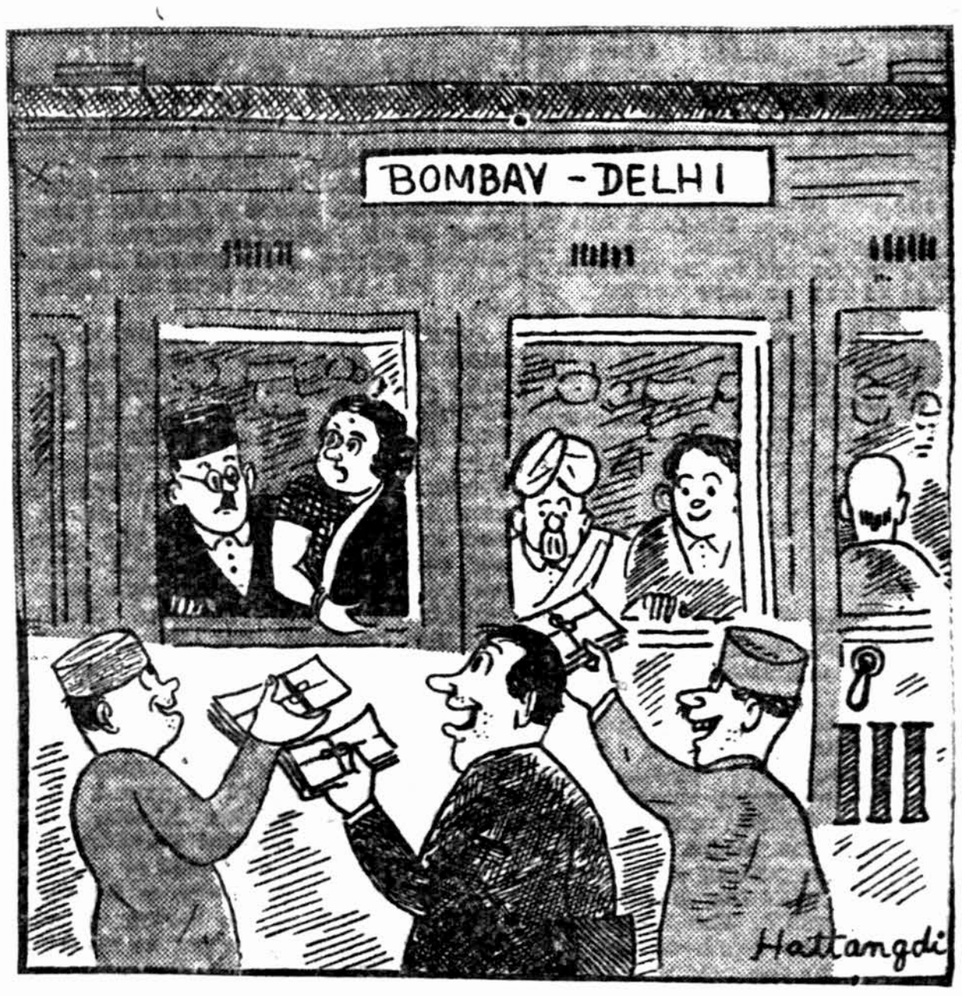
The strikers today resorted to reinforced picketing and there were two incidents of assault. S. D. Kini, was assaulted at the Kalbadevi post office and one Mayekar was assaulted near the Stock Exchange post office.

RUMOUR DENIED

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Union, in a statement to the press, states that rumours spread throughout the country, particularly after Diwan Chamanlal's talk on the All-India Radio, that postal strikers would resume duties from Monday, are entirely false and unfounded. He says that Mr. V. G. Dalvi has intimated to all provinces not to "flinch or swerve" till the Strike Committee calls off the strike after an honourable settlement and he himself has issued instructions to all the districts in the Presidency to a similar effect, and as such, strikers will not resume work on Monday, un-

(Continued on Page 16.)

Travel If You Must . . . Incognito



Wife: "Hush, don't announce our destination, dear. We may have to act as post-men, carrying somebody's letter for his brother at Delhi, or a sister at Lahore or a mother-in-law at Rawalpindi.

'India's Freedom Includes Goa's'

Jawahar Criticises 'Fascist' Methods Of Portuguese Administration

Characterises Mr. Cunha's Trial By Court Martial 'Peculiarly Bad'

NEW DELIH, July 20 (A.P.I.): "Goa is as much a part of India as any other part, and the freedom of India inevitably includes the freedom of the people of Goa", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement to the Press on the recent events in Goa.

The following is the text of the statement:—

"In the midst of formidable problems which face India, little Goa offers its own problems. But because Goa is an enclave on the west coast of India we may not ignore or forget it. Wherever human liberty and human suffering are involved, the problem is not a little one. Wherever people struggle for freedom and against repression they enact a drama which is always full of vital interest to lovers of liberty all over the world. Goa also raises international issues which are bound to come to the forefront in the near future.

Eighteen years ago a Congress Committee was started in Goa by Mr. Tristao Braganca Cunha and for some years he was a member of the All-Indian Congress Committee. Later, under the Constitution of the Congress such foreign committees were not affiliated. I remember those days of association with Mr. Cunha. Now he lies in some Portuguese prison waiting to be tried by court martial, although no martial law was proclaimed in Goa, and Mr. Cunha is no soldier.

NO SHRED OF LIBERTY

In Goa for a vast span of years there has been no shadow of civil liberty. No meetings can be held and nothing can be printed not even a wedding card, without police permission. A month ago Dr. Lohia broke this ban and addressed a meeting since then the people of Goa have woken up from their slumber, and have repeatedly tried to hold peaceful meetings. The Portuguese administration are trying to suppress this popular movement with methods of cruelty after the Fascist pattern. The present struggle is one for civil liberties. I should like to tell the people of Goa how we all sympathise with them in this struggle, and how we are following it with anxious interest. For us Goa is as much a part of India as any other part and the freedom of India, inevitably includes the freedom of the people of Goa. Goa cannot be separated from India, so any struggle for freedom there becomes part of our own struggle

But whatever struggle there may be it is wholly unbecoming for the Portuguese authorities in Goa to use the methods they have adopted. In particular the trial by martial law of a well-known citizen and public worker of Goa for his standing for civil liberties is something that is peculiarly bad. I understand that he is not even given sufficient time to prepare for his defence.

There are plenty of Goans in Bombay and I hope that not only they but the Congress organisation in Bombay will give such assistance as they can in helping by way of defence or otherwise those who are carrying on the struggle in Goa. To the people of Goa I send my greetings and good wishes.

NEHRU TO MEET WAVELL TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, July 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, is expected to meet Lord Wavell, Viceroy, to-morrow evening.

Stop Press

WHEN NEHRU WILL GO TO KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, July 20, (A.P.I.): Pandit Nehru, Congress President, is to leave for Kashmir about July 24.

U.N.O. ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON SEPT. 23

NEW YORK, July 20, (Reuter): Postponement of the United Nations General Assembly from September 3 to Sept. 23 because of the Paris Conference on Monday, if no objections are received from member nations by to-night.

U. P. EUROPEANS VOTE

LUCKNOW, July 20 (PI.) Unlike the European members of Bengal, Assam and Bombay Legislative Assemblies the three European members of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, today exercised their voters in the election of U. P. candidates to the Constituent Assembly.

"UNDEMOCRATIC ACTION" OF SIND GOVERNOR

Pandit Nehru Advises To Consult Sir Tej

KARACHI, July 19, (A P. I.): It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has advised the opposition in the Sind Assembly to consult Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in regard to the constitutional aspect of the action of the Sind Governor in proroging the Sind Assembly session on July 12 without the confidence motion being moved in the House. Further Pandit Nehru is said to be of the opinion that it is entirely a matter left to the Governor's discretion to call an early session of the Assembly. "It is a serious deficiency in the present constitution that members have no power of requisition this will be remedied in the future constitution", says Pandit Nehru and advises the opposition members to go to their respective constituents and thoroughly expose the undemocratic action of the Governor. Public opinion should be aroused so that an early session of the Assembly should become inevitable concludes Pandit Nehru.

HYDERABAD REFORMS

Mr. Kashinath Vaidya, Ex-Member, Reforms Committee, Hyderabad writes:—

The people of Hyderabad should be thankful to the President of Majlis Ittihadul-Muslimin for having given publicity to the secret resolution of the Executive Council giving certain assurances to the Majlis Ittihadul-Muslimin, representing the Muslims in the State, with the assent of H. E. H. the Nizam. The assurances are (1) that the representation to the Muslims in the proposed Legislative Assembly should not be reduced to a minority, excluding the members of the Executive Council, (2) that the percentage of the votes to be secured by the candidate of his own community should be raised from 40 per cent to 51 per cent of the votes cast in each interest and (3) that the representatives to be sent on behalf of the Sarf-i-Khas (Crown Estate) should be Muslims No Government claiming to safeguard the interest of the different communities in the State is justified to enter into unilateral agreement causing irreparable damage to the other communities. By doing so H. E. H. the Nizam and his Government have lost the confidence of the non-Muslims in the State and have created legitimate suspicions in the minds of the people as to how many such secret agreements have been made with th Muslim community. The publicity of these assurances has helped the non-Muslims to realise their status in the State. It is clear that the preposterous claim of the Muslims that they have predominence over the non-Muslims has been recognized by H. E. H. the Nizam and his Government and the assertion that all the communities in the State are equally treated by the Government has been refuted in unequivocal terms. These assurances mean that the Muslims will have statutory majority in the proposed Legislative Assembly in a State where Muslims form only 12 per cent of the population. The Members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members in the Legislative Assembly and out of 11 members 9 are Muslims, one Hindu, and 1 European, thus the Muslims will have overwhelming majority in the Assembly. It has thus been brought to light that the Government is identical with the Muslims and communal nature of the Government has been proved to the hilt. Non-Muslims will never care to touch such reforms which are intended merely to safeguard the interests of the Muslims. They are reactionary and based on undemocratic feudal ideas. We feel that by giving such unilateral secret assurances to the Muslims, H. E. the Nizam and his Government have forfeited their claim to the goodwill and co-operation of the non-Muslims in the State. The Government will be well advised if the proposed Reforms Scheme be postponed and people's right to frame their own constitution be recognised and methods be adopted to implement it.

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Quit India Day: In Memory Of '1942 Fallen'

Jawahar's Suggestions For Observing Aug. 9

ALLAHABAD, July 19 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued a circular letter today to all Provincial Congress Committees making some general instructions for the observance of August 9th.

Pandit Nehru says: "I want to remind you of a date which has become memorable in the history of our struggle for freedom—August 9th. That date is still three weeks distant from today but it is desirable for Provincial Congress Committees to issue suitable instructions to district and local organisations for the proper observance of this day. In this matter I shall only make some general observations leaving the details to the Provincial Congress Committees.

The main item on the programme should be a public meeting where a resolution confirming in dignified language our demand for full independence and Quit India should be passed. Before this resolution two minutes silence should be observed standing in memory of those who died or otherwise suffered in the cause of freedom.

There should be no hartal. People should be requested to put up national flags on their buildings, shops etc. but there must be no compulsion in the matter.

"The day is a solemn day for us and it should be observed with all dignity and solemnity. Items of constructive work should be especially taken up.

NOTHING AGAINST NON-VIOLENCE

"There has been a tendency for sometime past for florid bombastic and truculent speeches to be delivered and often violence is preached. This is not in keeping with the policy strength and dignity of the Congress. The language of strength does not end in a shriek or in hysterical outbursts. Also so long as our policy is one of non-violence, as it undoubtedly is to day, it is improper to go against this policy in any way.

"It is desirable on this day especially not to indulge in any vituperation or conflict but rather to demonstrate to the world our unshakable resolve to free ourselves

REPRESSION IN INDIAN STATES

Jawahar Urges Inquiry Into Ratlam Firing

ALLAHABAD, July 19, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President, Indian States People's Conference in a statement to the Press says:—

"There has rather suddenly and almost simultaneously been conflict and trouble in a number of Indian states in Central India States of Sarila and Maihar. Arrests of office bearers of Prajamandals have taken place and though Prajamandals are legal, any person enrolling as member is likely to be harassed. I do not know if this is the result of a uniform policy suggested from above but in any event it is not becoming and is bound to lead to tension and conflict.

In Rewa the Ruler's promise of responsible Government, which was accepted by his successor in the Government, yet remains to be fulfilled and conditions in that State are bad.

But the grave news comes from Ratlam where as a result of extensive police firing many persons are dead and a large number wounded These include women and children. There has been complete hartal for many days. I do not have the facts yet expect that there has been some labour trouble there. In any event such an occurrence demands full and impartial inquiry and I trust that the State authorities will immediately announce this. The President of the States People's Regional Council is proceeding to Ratlam and I hope that the authorities will give him all necessary facilities. To the people, I would urge that they should remain calm and peaceful and hold together without fear and without indulging in any wrong action. They should help the wounded and those in trouble.

UNARMED CROWD FIRED ON

Bikaner Public Demand Enquiry Into State's Police

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, (By Mail.)

Apropos of the rather misleading Press Communique recently issued by the Government of Bikaner State alleging an attack by a violent mob on the Government House resulting in firing by the State forces, your correspondent has been able to gather the following details from reliable and responsible political quarters in the State!

A Conference of the people of Bikaner State was announced to be held at Rai Singh Nagar on June 30 and July 1 under the presidentship of Mr. Satya Narayan Vakil. The Conference opened its session with about ten thousand people, including a large number of workers and members of the political movement in State. Those were the days of extreme heat in Bikaner when the temperature remained above 115 degree, but the people still attended the Conference in order to get a chance to voice their grievances. The Conference was, amongst others, attended by Mr. Achintram, Vice-President of the Servants of the People Society of Lahore.

POPULAR DEMANDS

The proceedings of the first day concluded in peace. After the chairman of the reception committee and the President-elect of the Conference had delivered their addresses, a number of important resolutions were adopted by the Conference. One of them demanded the immediate release of all politicals in the State and the cancellation of externment orders passed against a number of political workers of the State. The resolution further demanded the restoration of full civil liberties to the Bikaner citizens. The Conference also emphasised the need of giving immediate and practical effect to the Maharaja's declaration promising full Responsible Government to the people. Another important resolution demanded that the Bikaner State must be represented only by its accredited representatives of the people in the forthcoming Constituent Assembly.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRI-COLOUR

There being restrictions on the flying of the tri-colour flag in the State, no flag was hoisted in the Conference on the first day. But in the evening the prominent workers of the Conference, after serious and prolonged deliberations, resolved to hoist the national flag in the Conference, as well as in the procession. On hearing of this decision, the Home Minister of the State, who was present near the spot, sent an order in writing that the Government had now no objection to the hoisting of the tri-colour flag in the Conference, but not in the procession.

Accordingly the tri-colour was hoisted in the pandal with due ceremonies and a procession started to move in he town. There was no flag with the procession. But when it was on its way, a few enthusiastic youths put tri-colour flags over a few bamboos. The police constables made hard attempts to seize the flags, but the youths caught them tight, and soon after the procession had reached its destination without any major trouble.

When the Conference reassembled next day, information reached in the pandal that a certain gentleman connected with the Conference had been arrested at the railway station as he possessed a tri-colour flag. He was returning to his home town. At this stage, a number of persons left the Conference and ran to the railway station, but could not find any clue to the matter. The crowd then peacefully proceeded to the State Rest House, where the arrested gentleman was reported to have been taken.

The crowd in full had not even reached the Rest House, when the police came out of the House and made a serious lathi-charge without any provocation or warning which resulted in injuries, grave and light, to a good many peaceful citizens.

FIRING ON UNARMED CROWD

The people, inspite of this provocative action, still remained absolutely peaceful. But the authorities, as a responsible officer present on the spot remarked. "wanted to teach a lesson for holding Conference and demanding Swarajya." An officer, Revenue Department, ordered the State troops to fire on the unarmed and peaceful gathering. There was no magistrate or any other officer competent to order the firing, nor was any sort of warning issued to the people. A number of rounds were fired resulting in the death of Mr. Birbal Singh, a Harijan worker on the spot. He was carrying the tri-colour in his hands, which he did not leave till his last moments and he shouted 'Jai Hind' before passing away. A number of other persons were also injured and admitted to the hospital later on. The condition of three of the injured is still causing grave anxiety.

The people of Bikaner State demand that an immediate and impartial enquiry into the firing and lathi-charge must be held to investigate the charges and counter-charges.

PRIMARY TEACHERS LET DOWN

Provincial Board's Meagre Pay Increase Criticised

SURAT, July 20, (A.P.I.): Strong opposition to the proposal made by the Bombay Provincial Educational Board to Provincial Government to fix the average pay of the primary school teachers at Rs. 34 per month, has been voiced by Mr. Makanji Kunvarji Desai, President of the Surat District Primary School Teachers Association, in the course of a letter addressed to the Education Minister of Bombay.

Drawing the attention of the Government to the average pay of the primary school teachers in 1920-21 and 1943-44 which, he says, were Rs. 31-14-0 and Rs. 33 respectively, Mr. Desai says: Under these conditions if the Government accepts the proposal of the Provincial Board it will only mean that the Congress Government is not willing to take up the matter in hand and desires to keep the teachers in their old condition.

NEW PRINCIPAL NOT WANTED

1,000 Students Strike In Protest

KARACHI, July 20, (A.P.I.): Over one thousand students and the entire staff of the L.R.D.A.V. High School have gone on strike as a protest against the appointment of the new Principal. The strikers who hold their classes in the open public park nearby demand that the post of the Principal should be filled from among the existing staff of the school.

Patna Imperial Bank Staff To Strike

PATNA, July 19, (A.P.I.): The clerical cash department subordinates and the menial staff of the Patna branch of the Imperial Bank of India at a meeting held to-day decided to go on strike from August one as directed by the President of the Imperial Bank of India Association "in view of the meagre increment in salary and dearness allowance offered by the authorities of the Bank".

SARAT BOSE LEAVES FOR RANGOON

CALCUTTA, July 20, (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose left by air for Rangoon to-day in connection with the cases against Mr. Doshi and certain other members of the Netaji Fund Committee.

Mr. Bose will stay in Burma about a week.

Siren Wail Signals Token Strike

ROME, July 20, (Reuter): A Siren sounded yesterday in Milan to signal the beginning of a one hour General Strike protesting against the big four decisions on the Italian peace treaty. After completely paralysing the northern Italian city of over one million people, the Sirens gave the "all clear" an hour later and the strike ended.

Election Petition Against Coalition Party Members

KARACHI, July 20, (A.P.I.): The Government of Sind has appointed an Election tribunal to hear election petitions against four members of the Assembly Coalition Party.

The Tribunal will commence its work at Karachi shortly and may also visit the Constituencies concerned if necessary.

Kashmir Not To Ban Nehru's Entry Into State

SRINAGAR, July 20 (A.P.I.): Inquiries made in official circles show that there will be no ban on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's entry into Kashmir State, provided his visit is in connection with Sheikh Abdulla's defence

This deposition, it is authoritatively learnt has been made clear in a communication sent to Pandit Nehru.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 7, 2002
Muslim: Shabban 21, 1365
Parsi: Behman 21, 1315
Sunrise: 6-12 a.m. Sunset 7-18 p.m.
Hnghtide: 04-22, 16-34
Lowtide: 10-00 23-14

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: An address will be presented to Dr. Sir Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, Kt., at 5 p.m. at the South India Education Society School Hall Brahmanwada Matunga. There will be Baratha Natyam on the occasion by Miss. Rajalakshmi Rangaswami.

CATHOLIC UNION OF INDIA: The Joint Committee of the Catholic Union of India and All-India Council of Indian Christians will meet in Bombay today (Time not stated), to define the attitude of Indian Christians to the Constitutional scheme and to decide upon minority safeguards. Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, will preside.

BOMBAY INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Executive Board of the Bombay Insurance Employees' Association will be held at 10 a.m. at our Association's Office at the Congress House.

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES: Mr. Chokhavatia, the organiser of Hindustani Classes 'C' Ward Congress Committee declares that there will be Hindustani certificate distributing ceremony at Gulabbai Kanqashala Opp. Kalbadevi Khadi Bhandar at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.)

PROCESSION: Of Kamgars and Gumastas working in shops and factories will be taken out at 8 a.m. from Dudh Bazar Hall Opp. 3rd Bholwada, Gulal Wadi, under the auspices of the Tel Kamgar Mandal, the Motor Market Kamgar Mandal, the Electric Bazar Kamgar Mandal the Washing Company Gumasta Mandal and the May and Baker Employees Union, to express their grievances and convey their demands to the public and their respective employers.

G. S. B. SABHA, MATUNGA: Shri. U. R. Rao will continue his readings from Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" at 3 p.m. in the Sabha premises. All are cordially invited.

ANNUAL SOCIAL FUNCTION OF KONKANASTHA: Namdeo Shimpi Hitawardhak Sangh, to congratulate the students of the Community passed in various University and other Higher examinations will be held at 3-30 p.m. at "Wagle Hall," Kandewadi Bombay.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: There will be a discussion class at 145 Modi Street Fort at 9-30 a.m. Subject:- Co-Education.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Human evolution-body, mind soul" Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

THYAGARAJA SABHA: Music performance by Sri W. Narayana Rao at Podar College Hall, at 4-15 p.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: Fourteenth Annual General Body Meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 2-30 p.m at 17, Raghunath Dadaji St. Fort, Bombay.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: To commemorate the memory of the sad demise of Mr. Aziz Lalji an enthusiastic social and League worker a meeting will be held at Kaiser Bagh on Sunday, July 21 at 9 p.m. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart, will preside.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmachari Sastry Ragalankar of Gaudiya Math will explain Srimad Bhagavatam in English at 6-30 p.m Gulliandas Building. Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

ANDHRA YUVAJANA SANGHAM: Farewell address in honour of Sjt. Pasupuleti Govinda Krishnayya at Don Bosco High School Hall opposite to Khalsa College, near King's Circle, Matunga, at 4-30 p.m. sharp.

"INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY": Under the auspices of the Society there will be a discourse and seances on at 6-0 p.m. sharp at 51, Gordhandas Building, Girgaon, opp. Portugese Church.

"KASHMIR SALUTATION" DAY: In order to declare the solidarity of the Bombay People with the freedom struggle of the Kashmiri people, a procession will be held today under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and other Trade Unions. The procession will start from Kamgar Maidan at 4 p.m. and around in the working class area.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: There will be a 'Harikatha kalakshepam' by Poet Kadali Veeradas, the noted disciple of Harikatnapithamaha Adebettu Narayandas, on at 4-30 p.m. in the Podar College Hall, Matunga.

POSTAL NOTICE

All Post and Telegraph Offices and Postal Delivery Centres in the City of Bombay, will remain closed on Monday the 22nd instan

Rashtrabhasha Ratna Class

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, writes: A class for the Rashtrabhasha Ratna Examination of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha has been organised at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaon, (near Opera House Tram Terminus) 4th Floor, on Sundays between 8-30 and 11 a.m.

Rashtrabhasha Kovid or those who have passed any other recognised equivalent examinations are eligible for admission to the class.

GIVE FINANCIAL HELP TO EAST BENGAL

ALLAHABAD, July 19. (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President in a statement to the press has endorsed Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta's appeal for immediate financial help to sufferers in East Bengal and Assam.

He says: "More than any other part of India, Bengal, and especially east Bengal has to face misfortune and calamity. But Bengal and extensive areas in Assam are now submerged in flood and tidal waves and large numbers of people are homeless and on the verge of starvation. Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta has appealed to us for immediate financial help. I can only give all possible support to this urgent appeal and urge our people to give help financially and by personal service. Already many of our organisations well known for their beneficial help on such occasions have taken steps to afford relief. The first and immediate responsibility rests with the Government, but we cannot remain passive in the face of public calamity and everyone who can help should help."

B. S. U. General Secretary Victimised

M. A. Wadud Khan, Jt. Secretary, Bombay Students' Union writes:—

Prof. H. J. Taylor, acting Principal of Wilson College has refused to readmit to the Senior M.A. class Miss Susheela Madimann, General Secretary, Bombay Students' Union.

The reasons on which he justifies his action are that she has been responsible for leading hartals in the college on several occasions, addressing group meetings and with others writing slogans and notices on blackboards and doing national and political work. He has cited an instance of a meeting held three weeks ago in Wilson College which was addressed among others by Miss Madimann also.

It is clear from this action that Prof. H. J. Taylor is seeking to victimise Miss Madimann with a view to browbeat the Wilson students against any form of political or national activities inside his college. The 'instance of three weeks ago" which he has given is none other than the Wilsonians meeting held like thousands of other students held in other colleges to condemn the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Kashmir, and express solidarity with the Kashmiri peoples struggle.

He has also given the excuse tha she took a drop of two years after graduation. Perhaps Prof. Taylor is not aware that most of us Indian students find it difficult to make both ends meet. Like Miss Madimann hundreds of us are forced to discontinue studies temporarily and take up jobs.

This attempt to victimise Miss Madimann is a challenge to the entire student community and an attack on the civil liberties of all students. We warn him that whatever differences there may be among students whatever organisation they may belong to, the college and high school students of Bombay will never submit to this victimisation of a fellow student.

We hope that the lessons of such attempts by college authorities in the past will not be lost on Principal Taylor.

Premji's Party To Lala Gurusharan Lall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To meet the President, Lala Gurusharan Lall and Members of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Mohamed Hussein Premji, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, gave a tea party this evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Leading Indian industrialists and businessmen were present.

WARNING TO PROCESSORS.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has issued a warning to all Processors of cloth against their continuing the practice of stamping prices on hand printed cloth, handloom cloth and cloth manufactured by factories consisting of less than 25 powerlooms after they have been subjected to processing. The varieties of cloth referred to above are exempted from price-marking provisions of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order and therefore stamping of prices on such cloth will mislead the public. As such stamping is clearly a contravention of clause 13 (2) of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, processors who continue the practice render themselves thereby liable to be prosecuted

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, July 21.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s).—7-30 a.m Flute 7-40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar) 8-45 Pinakin Trivedi 9-0 J. L. Ranade 9-20 Hirabai Barodekar 11-0 Music from Films 11 45 Musical Rupak in Gujarati: Produced by Ajit Merchant 12-15 p.m. Kumar Gandharv 12-45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 Roshan Ali (Hyderabad) 1-25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music 4-20 J. L. Ranade 4-45 G. M. Durrani 5-0 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar) 5-15 Weekly programme in Marathi for children 5-45 Clarionet BBy L. K. Kunte 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Geet Mala 6-30 Roshan Ali 7.0 "Yeh Samaj" (Play in Hindustani by Bimla Mathur) 7.30 Kumar Gandharv 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Quartet 8-45 "Abracadabra" 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 String Festival (From Delhi) 10-10 Concerto Hour.

DEVADAS AND GOENKA CONGRATULATED

Indian And Eastern Newspaper Society Appreciates Their Services

BOMBAY, July 19, (API): The 33rd General meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay on the 17th, 18th, and 19th July, with Mr. W J. B. Walker of the Statesman", President of the Society, in the chair. Thirty-five members were represented at the meeting

At the outset warm and enthusiastic tributes were paid by the Chairman and members welcoming back Messrs. Devadas Gandhi and Ramanath Goenka, members of the Delegation which had recently been sent out by the Society to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada, in quest of newsprint supply from these countries. It was recalled that when these members left India, the Indian Press was threatened with a newsprint famine and many newspapers were on the point of shutting down for want of newsprint. It was therefore noted with the greatest satisfaction that by their able advocacy and persuasive manner in presenting India's case, Mr Devadas Gandhi, the Leader of the deputation, and his sturdy colleague, Mr. Ramanath Goenka, had succeeded in obtaining commitments from foreign newsprint manufacturers which doubled the expected supply a resolution expressing the society's warm appreciation of Messrs Gandhi's and Goenka's services to the Indian Press was recorded.

Amongst other items of internal interest, the situation emerging from the results of the delegation's efforts was discussed and further progress was made in the negotiations to transfer the Associated Press of India to Indian Newspapers constituted as "the Press Trust of India."

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Society at Lahore on the 8th and 9th October 1946.

"Sardar Hall" For Bombay

On the occasion of the 70th birth-anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in October last the citizens of Bombay participating in that function pledged themselves to have a memorial of Sardar in this city in the form of a public hall with an accommodation of 5 to 10 thousand. The next birth-anniversary of Sardar comes in October. Mr. S. K Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee invited a few friends and admirers of Sardar to meet in an informal conference at 6 p.m. tomorrow (Monday) at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is understood that a "Sardar Hall" Committee to take up the work of collection and do such other things as may be necessary in connection with the memorial will be set up.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 20. (API.)

Following is the weather chart showing the Maximum and Minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours I S T on 20th July 1946:—

Ahmedabad 95 82 0 5.2 minus 6.4 Allahabad 90 81 0.1 17.0 minus 4.6 Bangalore 79 66 0 5.3 0 Baroda 96 79 0 13.4 Nil Bhopal 78 73 0.6 15.5 minus 3.7 BOMBAY 83 75 28 30.3 minus 6.8 Calcutta 91 80 0 14.2 minus 5.9 Cawnpore 91 78 0.6 11.4 plus 2.3 Cherrapunji 72 64 T 196.1 plus 2.03 Colombo 86 Nil Nil Nil Nil Cuttack 92 79 0.3 22.1 plus 2.8 Delhi 97 80 0.1 8.2 0 Hyderabad (Dn) 82 72 0 5.9 minus 2.3 Indore 82 73 0.2 24.1 plus 11.0 Jamshedpur 89 77 0 22.0 Nil Kodaikanal 61 50 0.1 5.9 minus 1.4 Lahore 107 85 0 6.9 minus 2.0 Lucknow 86 80 0.1 14.9 plus 2.9 Madras 98 78 0.1 4.5 plus 0.4 Madura 97 80 0 2.0 minus 0.9 Mahableshwar 65 6.3 6.3 906 minus 11.9 Nagpur 76 72 1.4 19.6 plus 1.0 Ootacamund 60 50 0.2 5.9 minus 5.9 Pachmarhi 71 68 0.7 18.8 minus 7.6 Patna 91 79 0.1 9.5 minus 5.1 Peshawar 109 83 0 0.1 minus 1.0 Poona 77 70 0.3 3.7 minus 5.0 Quetta 99 68 0 0.2 minus 0.1 Shillong 71 50 0.2 34.8 plus 6.9 Sholapur 84 70 T 9.0 1.8 Srinagar 97 69 0 2.4 minus 0.6 Suraat 88 78 0.5 19.1 minus 0.9.

FIRST INDIAN TO BE CHIEF SECRETARY

ALLAHABAD, July 20.
(From Our Correspondent)

The Congress Government of the United Provinces are going to appoint an Indian as Chief Secretary. The choice has fallen on Mr. N. Bannerji, at present Commissioner of Benares Division. To begin with it will be an officiating appointment but it is likely that Mr. Bannerji will made permanent.

Mr. Bannerji is the grandson of the former Congress President, Sir Surendranath Bannerji.

Civil Supply And Rationing Inspectors Arrested In City

Eighteen more persons were arrested by the Anti-Corruption Unit, Greater Bombay during the period June 22 to July 15, for aor accepting illegal gratification, profiteering and other malpractices. The arrests included: One Civil Supply Inspector, a Superintendent of B. I. T. Chawls and a Rationing Inspector for accepting bribes; two Police Constables for running a railway ticket racket; two persons for accepting 'pagree'; five for profiteering in drill contained in bales marked 'For Export'; one for profiteering in cycle rims and five for black-marketing in cloth obtained by presenting a stolen release order chit.

MEET MA HINDIA!

IN A PRABHAT WINNER
"HUM EK HAIN"
7th WEEK
CENTRAL
Daily: 4, 7, 10; Sun. Holidays: Matinees at 1-0. Plans Open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE
Presents
Shirland Quin's Spectacular Play
"DRAGON'S TEETH"
Directed by HIMA KESARCODI
on July, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25
Daily at 6-15 p. m.
SUNDERBAI HALL
Queen's Road
Plans open: Chicago Radio Co.
Opp: 'Varsity Clock Tower.

ITS MUSIC WILL THRILL YOU!
A PICTURE OF YOUR TASTE! 2nd WEEK
SOBHAGYA PICTURES' - - - It's PRAKASH

Zamin Asman

With JEEVEN, RANJNA, KUSUM, VEDPRAKASH
Daily: 4, 7 and 10
Matinee: Sunday 1 p.m.
Ad Booking: 10 to 11-30 and 4-30 to 6 p.m
Direction: D. KHOSLA
Music: KAMAL DASGUPTA
LAMINGTON
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

Azad, Ghaffar Khan And Jinnah Elected

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS

Bombay Results To Be Declared On July 24

PESHAWER, July 20, (A.P.I.):

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN AND SARDAR BAHADUR KHAN (MUSLIM LEAGUE) WERE ELECTED UNOPPOSED TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY BY THE FRONTIER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY.

THERE WERE ONLY THREE NAMES FOR THREE SEATS ALLOTTED TO THE FRONTIER PROVINCE.

MR. MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH IS ELECTED TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FROM THE PUNJAB.

Punjab Elections

LAHORE: Fifteen Muslim League candidates and one Unionist Muslim, Nawab Sir Muzzafar Ali Khan, were declared elected to-day from amongst the Muslim community when the results of election to the Constituent Assembly were announced in the Assembly Chamber this morning.

The following is the full list of those elected:

Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Nawab of Mamdot, Mian Mohd Mumtaz Daultana, Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Prof. Abu Baqirrepeat Prof. Abu Baqr Ahmad Habib, Mr. Mohd Iftikharuddin, Chaudhri Mohd Hassan, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Karamat Ali, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed Khan, Dr. Malik Umar Hyat, Syed Amjad Ali and Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan Quizibashi.

GENERAL COMMUNITY:

Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Suraj Mal, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Pandit Shri Ram Sharma, Bakhshi Sir Tek Chand, Sardar Prithvi Singh Azad, Diwan Chamanlal, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna and Chaudhri Harbhaj Ram.

It is understood that the name of Prof. K. T. Shah was withdrawn from the contest by the Congress Assembly party yesterday.

Four Sikh seats remain unfilled as the Sikhs have withdrawn all the eight Sikh candidatures.

"ONE VOTE OR NONE AMONG FOUR"

Prospects Before Non-Congress Candidates From Bombay Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

The election of 21 members to the Constituent Assembly from the Bombay Legislative Assembly came off to-day as scheduled. The two Muslim candidates Mr. I. I. Chundrigar and Mr. Abdul Kader Mahomed Sheik, were elected unopposed. The 19 candidates nominated by Congress could also have been elected without contest, but for the freakish whim of four gentlemen Messrs: M. R. Dalvi, S. L. Karandikar, L. G. Thatte and R. P. Bhole, who chose to file their nomination papers also.

As it is they are unlikely to get a single vote between them.

Of 175 members in the House, 32 belong to the League. Six European members had already expressed their intention of not participating in elections. The Speaker although entitled to vote decided that he would not take part in the voting on the ground that it would be unfair as he has to decide validity of disputed papers.

Mr. G. H. Kale and Shivdrisal Singh Harpalsingh have been unseated. Lala Bhogilal of Ahmedabad and H. R. Pardiwala of Bombay both members of Congress Party did not attend due to serious illness. Messrs. S. A. Dange, B. B. Chakranarayan and S. L. Karandikar also did not attend. That meant that just 129 members are participated in voting of which 125 are Congress party members. Two Anglo-Indians and Doctor Moreswar Narayan Natu representing Deccan Sardars are bound to have voted Congress. Only about Sir S. D. Saklatwala, representative of Bombay Millowners, is there any doubt. Hence four non-Congress candidates will between them get one vote or none.

Twenty-three candidates are contesting the 19 general seats. These include the 19 Congress nominees, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. M. R. Masani, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. R. M. Nalawde, Mr. S. N. Mane, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. H. V. Pataskar and Mr. B. M. Gupte; and the four independent candidates, Mr. S. L. Karandikar (Hindu Mahasabha), Mr. L. G. Thatte (Anti-Pakistan Front), Mr. R. R. Bhole (Scheduled Caste Federation) and Mr. M R. Dalvi (Radical Democratic Party).

The result will be declared on July 24.

WHEN ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

POONA, July 20, (A.P.I.): The present session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will adjourn on July 27 after the discussion on the Supplementary Demands takes place. According to the present programme the Assembly will meet again on August 14.

It is likely that the Assembly may again adjourn for about a month after a fortnight's sitting.

Move For Yarn Gift To Mahatma

CAWNPORE, July 19 (A.P.I.): The local Congress Committee has issued a directive to all the Congress workers that each of them should present 7,800 yards of self-spun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi on his 78th birthday. Arrangements to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti have already been started by the Congress Committee.

MAHATMA TO ADDRESS ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONISTS

Conference Convened In Poona For July 30

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 19

It is now understood that Mahatma Gandhi will attend and address the Conference of Education Ministers and Educationists to be held here on July 30 and 31.

So far C. Avanasilingam, Education Minister, Madras, Badrinath Varma, Education Minister, Bihar, Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Education Minister Sind, Khan Bahadur Khuhro, Revenue Minister, Sind, D. M. Sen, Secretary to Government of India, Education Department, Shanta Devi Aryanayakam and Mr. Arayanayakam, Kaka Kalelkar, Doctor Zakir Hussein, and M. Mujid from Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi, Anatanath Basu, Director, Post-Graduate Training, Calcutta University, Nanabhai Bhatt of Ambli in Kathiawad and Rangarao Divakar of Hubli, Shankarrao Bhige of Bordi, and Waman Janardan Kunte of Sangli have accepted the invitation to attend. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier and Education Minister of Assam, has expressed his inability to attend.

The Conference will consider various educational problems with special reference to Basic Education and Adult Education.

Jhansi Teachers On Strike

JHANSI, July 20, (API.) Five hundred Indian languages teachers in district board schools went on strike on Wednesday, as a protest against the U. P. Government refusal to meet their demands.

Artist—Bimal Ray

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has been returned unopposed to the Constituent Assembly from the N.-W. Frontier Province.

AMBEDKAR AND SIVARAJ TAKE UP ISSUE

Plea For Referendum To Decide Right To Lead Depressed Classes

BOMBAY, July 20 (API): Mr. A. V. Alexander's statement in the House of Commons that in his experience the majority of the Scheduled Castes were behind the Congress, is refuted by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who in a telegram to the First Lord of Admiralty calls the statement "gross misrepresentation".

The telegram adds: "You know the results of the Primary elections. Final elections determined by Caste Hindu votes can never be a test. I am willing for a referendum to Scheduled Castes on the issue of Joint or separate electorates. I am prepared to abide by their verdict."

MADRAS ECHO

MADRAS, July 20 (API): "I am surprised at the statement of Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander with reference to the Scheduled Castes in the House of Commons", says Dewan Bahadur N. Sivaraj, President of the All-India Scheduled Caste Federation, in a press interview to-day.

CRIME AND CONSPIRACY

He adds: Having committed the crime in conspiracy with the Congress of stabbing the Depressed Classes in the back and of completely annihilating them politically, they want to cover it by committing the worse crime of misleading the British Parliament and the British public by a mis-statement of fact that a large Majority of the Scheduled Castes are with the Congress.

I am prepared to submit to any finding by any impartial international tribunal or Committee as to whether the Scheduled Castes follow Dr. Ambedkar or Mr. Gandhi. Surely the Cabinet delegation have not fallen a victim to the latest stunt of Mr. Gandhi in staying in Bhangi colonies. I am rather tempted to say that the whole thing was a pre-arranged affair between Mr. Gandhi and the Cabinet Delegation particularly Sir Stafford Cripps."

Poona Ban On Lethal Weapons

POONA, July 20, (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Poona by an order to-day has banned the carrying of arms, cudgels, sticks, knives or other weapons and carrying collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or of means of casting or impelling missiles at or in any place within the limits of Poona City Municipality, Poona Suburban Municipality and Poona Cantonment Board. The order has been issued "as there is reason to apprehend disturbance of public tranquillity and danger to human life, health and property in Poona City and Cantonment".

The order will come into force from Monday, July 22, and will continue for one week thereafter.

"SATYAGRAHA" CAMPAIGN CONTINUES IN POONA

POONA, July 20, (API): The scheduled caste demonstrations in front of the Council Hall continued this morning.

Batches of volunteers started coming to the spot from 8.30 in the morning, when the Assembly Session started, and by 9.30 A.M. when the house adjourned till Monday after its business of election of representatives on the Constituent Assembly was over, nearly 50 volunteers were arrested by the police for defiance of the district magistrate's bar on staging demonstrations in the vicinity of the Council Hall.

Peace Mission To China Fails

Communists Reinforcing Positions

SHANGHAI, July 20 (APA): Diplomatic sources privately agreed to-day that United States General George C. Marshall's Peace Mission to China had failed.

Seemingly confirming this opinion, the Nationalist Government began moving more men towards the fighting fronts and the Communists were reported to be reinforcing their positions.

It was believed unlikely that Gen. Marshall would have an opportunity to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek at Kuling.

Meanwhile, professedly informed quarters predicted that Gen. Marshall would return home about the middle of August, after making a final effort to retrieve the steadily deteriorating situation.

This view coincides with persistent reports that the Chinese Government has abandoned all hopes of a peaceful settlement and intends to launch an all-out attack against the Communists in September.

KARACHI, July 18 (A.P.I.): One of the new B.O.A.C. "Hythe" flying boats which started off from Poolein, England on a survey flight on July 15 arrived at Korangi Creek marine air base to-day. This is the first flight on the proposed dragon speed bird route to Hongkong. The total flying time between the United Kingdom and Karachi was 28 hours and 27 minutes and an overall ying time from United Kingdom to Hongkong is 50 hours 27 minutes.

Satyagraha In S. Africa Stiffens

MORE RESISTERS CONVICTED

Rev. Scott Declining To Pay Fine Sentenced To 3 Months' R. I.

S. A. 'Natives' To Join Indians In Their Struggle

(From Our Correspondent)

DURBAN, July 19.

Last night the Resistance Camp presented scenes of tremendous enthusiasm. Seven Transvaal lady volunteers led by a 21-year old medical student, Miss Zainub Asvat and Mrs. Suryakala Patel, teacher from Johannesburg kept the Camp alive, singing national songs. A large crowd of Indian spectators repeated songs in chorus. Hooligan and police stupefied, looked on the latter not daring to attach.

Finally the resisters were arrested and taken in police-vans, amidst shouts of "Long Live Resistence" and "Jai Hind."

This morning the resisters appeared in court, wearing Khaki Safari jackets over their national dress and I.N.A. badges.

Zainub Asvat who was already convicted twice previously is sentenced to five pounds, or three months' hard labour. The rest to two pounds or 30 days.

The Satyagrahi's reply to the sentence was 'Long Live Resistance' and 'Jai Hind' which was repeated by the crowd of Indan spectators.

Resistance continues to-night, Rev. Michael Scott, an Anglican clergyman who has already identified himself with the Resistance Movement here, and Moulvi Saloojee of Johannesburg are occupying the resistance camp, in company with other resisters. The total number now in gaol is 243.

REV. SCOTT PREFERS JAIL TO FINE

DURBAN, July 20 (Reuter): Rev. Michael Scott, Anglican Minister of Johannesburg was taken to gaol today, after his not paying the fine of £5, alternative to which was three months' imprisonment with hard labour, imposed for trespass.

'NATIVES' TO JOIN INDIANS

VEREENIGING, July 19 (Reuter): South African Indians would eventually be joined by the South African native population in their struggle against the restrictive legislation, said Mrs. Z. Gool, a member of the Capetown City Council, at a reception at the railway station here, today, on her way to Durban, via Johannesburg, to take part in the passive resistance movement. By her action she is abandoning her seat on the City Council.

Mrs. Gool was accompanied by 12 other Indian resisters including three girls aged 14 and 18 years.

MRS. GOOL WELCOMED

JOHANNESBURG, July 20 (Reuter): Several hundred Indians welcomed Mrs. Gool at the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, the meeting was handed a donation of 25 guineas (about Rs. 375) for the local branch of the South African Garment Workers' Union. A msesage supporting the Indian Passive Resistance struggle, received from the Indian Association in Addis Ababa, was read at the meeting.

Dr. J. B. Robertson, Witwatersbrand University lecturer, speaking on behalf of the European Council for Asiatic Rights, said that the struggle should not be regarded as one between Indians and Europeans. "There are democrats among Europeans who offer you wholehearted support," he said.

(See Page 17.)

"Congress Won't Stay Long In Constituent Assembly"

Gill Says Sikhs Will Be Advance Guards Under Tricolour In Fighting British

LAHORE, July 20, (A.P.A.): Colonel Niranjan Singh Gill, President of the All-Party Panthic Board, announced yesterday the Board had appointed an eight-man sub-committee "to contact the Congress High Command, remove misunderstanding and see how far it is ready to meet us".

"We hope to meet each other's point of view and then jointly march forward", he added.

The Sikh leader, who once took a leading part in organising the first Indian National Army in Singapore, said: "Our enemy is the British..... Congress stands for the freedom and unity of India and this is a great meeting point between us".

Col. Gill said: "It has become obvious after Lord Pethick-Lawrence's statements in Parliament on Thursday that Congress will have to come out of the Constituent Assembly and fight the British again. We are comrades-in-arms in a common struggle".

"We would then be prepared to fight under the Congress even", Gill declared.

He said: "Our present stand greatly strengthens the freedom forces in the country and also Congress's hands in advance of any step it may have to take against the British later".

"The present misunderstandings between Congress and ourselves are purely due to lack of contact, and we shall remove them before further misunderstandings arise", he added.

"Our present stand against the British plan", said Colonel Gill, "is a moral stand. Every Sikh is now more anti-British than any section of India—the same Sikhs who were once the bulwark of the British for whom they fought during the 1857 Mutiny and several wars".

He added, "The effect of the present determined anti-British attitude of the Sikh community as a whole will be so great that it will far outweigh any temporary material gain that might have come by our going to the Constituent Assembly. There it serves the freedom struggle front. This will be of great advantage to Congress and the country as a whole".

Col. Gill said he and some other Sikh leaders are shortly meeting Congress leaders including Nehru, Azad and Patel, "to smooth out the difficulties".

UPRISING IN BOLIVIA

Hundred Killed

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 19, (Reuter): The Bolivian embassy stated tonight that the student rising has been quelled and that the Government was in "complete control of the situation". He added that there was no truth in the rumours of a general strike.

An earlier message from Santiago stated: A state of revolution exists in La Paz, the Capital of Bolivia, according to travellers arriving by train at Chilean ports to-day.

Troops opened fire on a column of striking professors and students in La Paz yesterday, killing and wounding several of the demonstrators, the travellers reported.

The body of the dead man was carried through the streets afterwards.

Railwaymen and civil servants joined the strike and all business was paralysed, according to the travellers.

Sucre radio reported that the casualties suffered by both sides in La Paz amounted to 100 persons killed and 150 injured. Further reports said that the Bolivian President Lieut.-Colonel Gualberto Villarroal had a very narrow escape when students opened fire as he was standing with the Ministers at the balcony window of the Palace listening to street demonstrations.

MILITARY TO RESCUE OF BOMBAY GOVT.

Army Transport For Grain Distribution

NEW DELHI, July 20, (API). In response to a request by the Bombay Government, military assistance has been made available in Bombay City, where the Government transport service, which operates grain distribution, has gone on strike, says a Press Note.

The Bombay Government stated that stocks of grain in the city would be exhausted by today and alternative means of transport were not available. Further, it was impossible to get contractors labour to undertake the work, as they were in sympathy with the strikers.

General Headquarters accordingly agreed that the use of military personnel in this emergency was fully justified as the maintenance of grain supplies was essential to the life of the community.

EXEMPT PAPERS FROM SALES TAX

BOMBAY, Saturday (API): A resolution appealing to the Government of Bombay o exempt newspapers from the operation of the sales tax "which is the case both in Punjab and Bengal" was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association, Mr. Amritlal Seth of the "Janmabhoomi", Bombay, presiding.

The resolution criticised Government's decision to levy sales tax at the present juncture as "hardly opportune or necessary."

It was further resolved that a deputation of the Association consisting of Mr. Seth, Mr. A. R. Bhat of the 'Kesari', Poona, and Mr. H. R. Mohoray of the 'Samyunkta Karnatak' should wait on the Finance Minister at Poona "to discuss the sales tax with him."

By another resolution the Association requested the Government to allow the Weeklies and other periodicals and the special numbers of newspapers to use the non-quota papers for their covers only.

LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSIONS IN BOMBAY ON JULY 27 AND 28

Muslim Members Elected To Constituent Assembly Invited

NEW DELHI, July 20 (API): Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Gen. Secretary, A.-I. Muslim League, has issued the following to the press:—

"It has been decided to invite to the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, to be held in Bombay on 27th and 28th July, all the Muslim members elected to the Constituent Assembly as the nominees of the Muslim League who are not members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

I request all the members to treat this press statement as the invitation to the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, and hope that on account of the importance of the issues to be discussed at the meeting they will be good enough to attend even at great personal inconvenience.

The first meeting of the Council will be held at Kaiseri Baugh, Dongri, on July 27 at 10-30 a.m.

Congress Expert Committee Meets

NEW DELHI, July 20 (API): The Experts Committee of the Congress appointed in connection with the Constituent Assembly met to-day with Pandit Nehru, President, in the chair. Members present were Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. D. V. Gadgil, and Mr. K. Santanam, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon attended by special invitation.

Mr. Krishna Kripalani was appointed Convener of the Committee to-day.

Nehru In Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 20, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning to preside over the meeting of the expert committee for the Constituent Assembly.

Pandit Nehru, who was accompanied by Messrs. Krishna Menon and Shah Nawaz, was given a rousing reception at the Delhi Railway Station on behalf of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee.

Pandit Nehru is expected to stay in Delhi for three or four days.

German Homeless Get Nissen Huts

BERLIN, (Reuter).

A colony of Nissen huts is rising on part of the barren treeless expanse that once was the lovely Tiergarten, best known and most popular of Berlin's many parks.

Each will accommodate a family of eight of Berlin's homeless.

Not only in Berlin but all over the British Zone huts will be erected this summer, to ensure homes for over fifty thousand Germans before winter begins.

CALCUTTA, July 19, (A.P.I.): Cashiers, Clerks, subordinate and menial staff employed in the Calcutta office of the National Bank of India, numbering about 400 stopped work for 15 minutes today in sympathy with their colleagues in Bombay office, who are on strike since July 12, demanding an increase in basic salary and other amenities.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF BREAD RATIONING

Strachey Warns Bakers With 'Sanction' Fines And Imprisonment For Non-Co-operation

LONDON, July 19, (APA): Food Minister John Strachey flatly rejected demands for postponement of bread rationing last night and warned that "sanctions", fines or imprisonment would be imposed on bakers refusing to co-operate.

Although holding out the hope that rationing would end "at much earlier date than seemed likely a few weeks ago" the Food Chief met directly the challenge of the National Association of Master Bakers, who refused yesterday to take part in the rationing programme.

The Food Minister referred particularly to what he called, sanctions of supply, withholding bread from retailers who do not co-operate.

He said previously that jail sentences up to 7 years could be imposed for violation of the ration order.

Strachey spoke in reply to Winston Churchill who asked the House to reject the heavy, awkward, galling burden of bread rationing, which he described, as panic-stricken in motive.

To bakers who asked for postponement if not abandonment of the rationing programme, on the ground that it would entail enormous extra work, Strachey said the step was necessary because of uncertain future grain supplies, adding "postponement would be the most illogical thing of all. It would mean the scheme had not served its purpose for safeguarding our position for the time of year."

BACK FOR MOSCOW WITHIN 6 WEEKS

Russian Ambassador On Way Home

SHANNON AIRPORT (Eire), July 20 (Reuter): M. Nikolai Novikov, 43-year-old Soviet Ambassador in Washington, who presented his credentials to President Truman six weeks ago, arrived at Shannon Airport to-day.

M. Novikov seemed anxious to remain silent when approached by newspapermen, but said that he had been recalled on business to Moscow. He refused to say if the business was connected with Soviet-American relations.

M. Novikov will report to the Soviet Embassy in London before continuing to Moscow.

AMERICA IN FOR ANOTHER STRIKE WAVE

NEW YORK, July 20, (Reuter). President Truman yesterday discussed with his cabinet a Trade Union suggestion for a Management-Labour Conference to consider an immediate wage increase matching America's rising price levels. The President has already predicted renewed Labour unrest if the workers found their recent wage increases nullified by a mounting cost of living.

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BOOKS & MAGAZINES

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PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIA, BENGAL ASSAM & BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAYS.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

Due to non-acceptance of Registered, Insured and V.P.P. letters by the Posts & Telegraphs Department, consignees of goods and parcels are likely to experience difficulty in producing Railway Receipts in order to effect delivery of their consignments.

The existing procedure in regard to granting delivery on the execution of Indemnity Bonds, stamped or otherwise, will enable consignments to be taken delivery of, but in the case of consignments booked to "Self" where the procedure has hitherto been to forward the Railway Receipts by Registered or Value Payable Post difficulties will arise inasmuch as such consignments can only be delivered on a stamped Indemnity Bond after it has been endorsed by the sender authorising delivery to the party to whom the consignment is to be delivered.

In view of this circumstance, consignees of goods and parcels are strongly advised to refrain from despatching consignments booked to "Self" as such consignments are liable to detention at destination giving rise to Demurrage or Wharfage in addition to the possibility of deterioration to consignments and shortages taking place.

8986

What Muslim Businessmen Should Do

Presiding over the symposium on "What Muslim businessmen should do" in the hall of the Muslim Social Workers Group on Monday evening, Mr. Aziz H. Lalljee appealed to the Muslim merchants not to be complacent with age-worn ideas but to move with the times and adapt themselves to new ideas and techniques. He stated that the policy of the future Government, whatever its character, was bound to be one of giving encouragement to industries in diverse ways and the Muslim mercantile community should not allow any time to pass before it enters the field of industrialisation. Many key industries were being established and Muslim merchants should help in the important task of industrialisation of this country. For providing finance for industrial enterprises, he suggested the formation by a group of Muslim financiers of an Industrial investment Corporation which could provide necessary capital.

He also urged the community to bestir itself and raise its voice through the Chamber of Commerce against social evils specially horse racing which had attained extraordinary proportions during recent years. He emphasised that the wealth of the mercantile community could be utilised to set up colleges and technical schools for which there was great deal of shortage. He was of the view that if the Muslim merchants so wished they had sufficient resources to set up even a Muslim university.

The President of the Muslim Social Workers' Group, Mr. Ibrahim Mistry, outlined before the meeting the social work that the Group was engaged in and referred to the recent activities of the Group to check the spread of typhoid and cholera.

Mr. Hatimbhai Nasser stressed the need for a Muslim Merchants' Club where Muslim merchants and industrialists could meet and discuss problems of common interest. He urged the formation of Muslim Merchants' Club and stated that if such a club was formed it could contribute to the expansion of commercial activity amongst the Muslims.

Mr. Yusufali Baquerbhai stressed the need for putting up small factories if finances were not available for bigger factories. He expressed the view that whatever industries that are set up would be very helpful in training workers to become skilled artisans and would also provide employment for the unemployed population.

Mr. Abdul Kader Patel stated that in spite of the agitation that was carried on by the merchants and shopkeepers the Congress Ministry had decided to levy the sales tax. He hoped that even at this hour the Ministry would see its way to withdraw this measure or to amend its provisions so as to alleviate the hardship that is likely to be suffered by the masses.

Mr. Kasamali Dawoodbhai and Mr. A. M Elchi were also of the opinion that the Sales tax was levied on the poor as though the tax was payable the producer or the seller, its incident was on the poor. They supported the plea that the provisions of the proposed measure should be modified by raising the minimum limit of the turnover from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Several of the speakers expressed their gratitude to the Group and its President for the work that was being done for the community."

Bengal Budget Session

CALCUTTA, July 20, (A.P.I.): The Bengal Government's budget for 1946-47 will be presented before the Bengal Legislative Assembly when it reassembles on July 24 next. The session has been programmed to continue till September 9.

Four days have been fixed for general discussion of the budget, voting on which will take 15 days.

NEW DELHI, July 18 (A.P.I.): So far as is known at present there will be no shipping opportunities to the United Kingdom in August for civilians after August 12. Persons who have expressed a desire to sail in the second half of August and who now find it practicable to accelerate their departure, should inform their travel agents as soon as possible.

2nd WEEK

RANJIT'S Successful Social

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CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 20.

The Board has decided to increase carryover premiums from one settlement to another for failure to tender. Up to now this charge was reduced and it was argued that this give an upper hand to bear operators. The Bullion market is known for its extensive speculative activity and teji mandi operations. These transactions run to abnormal levels in comparsion to actual stocks and endanger the market stability. The Board is making attempts to stabilise the market for finding a way to check undue Budlee differences which often proved to be a source of fat profits to bull operators. There can be no royal road but in fairness all transactions must be settled through delivery. The Buyers and Sellers must have rights to take and give deliveries. Failure to tender must be settled by buying in the open market on the account of defaulting parties. Those who want accommodation can do so if both buyers and sellers agree among themselves to do so by charging one per cent interest over the Bank rate. Unless such fair means are adopted the market will be subject to violent fluctuations.

Forward gold opened to-day at Rs. 85 and improved at Rs. 87/8 under active buying and steadied at Rs. 87/2. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 88/6. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 64.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 155/8 and advanced at Rs. 158 and steadied at Rs. 157/12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs 157/12.

The market was steady and finally closed as under:

Ready Silver	158	4	0
Forward Silver	158	4	0
Ready Gold	89	2	0
Forward Gold	88	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

It is generally realised that present Indian Cotton prices are unduly low and there is general demand from all quarters that both ceiling and floor prices must be raised.

The grant of American loan to Britain is likely to increase Empire trade and it is hoped that Britain would buy American Cotton. Thus Indian Cotton prices which were kept down to the utter detriment of cotton growers need sharp upward adjustment. Crop reports are not satisfactory and rains are urgently needed in several cotton growing districts.

The forward market opened to-day at Rs. 472/8 for September delivery and advanced at Rs. 475/4 under increased buying and thereafter the market steadied at Rs. 474/12.

Traders are now awaiting Government permission for forward business in the next crop and the general opinion is that new crop forward contract would be quoted at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 over September delivery.

The monthly teji mandi was settled to-day at Rs. 475. There was steady buying and September improved at Rs. 476/12 but reacted at Rs. 475/8 on profit-taking. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	468	8	0
I.C.C. September	475	8	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, July 19.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. July	467	462	466/8
I.C.C. Sept.	474	469	473/12

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.
Indian Cotton September Contract is 1757 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331

PRODUCE MARKET

The market was steady to-day with renewed buying in Linseed which improved at Rs 26/10 from yesterday's price of Rs. 25/12, Groundnuts were featureless, G.I.P. Stations Khandesh quality Rs. 26/4, Nizam States quality Rs. 25. Later Bold Rs. 24 and Coromondal Rs. 25, Castorseeds Bombay delivery Rs. 23/2 and Goa as well as Navlakhi Rs. 23/4. Linseed ready July/August and August/September Rs. 26/10, Groundnut Oil Mill delivery Rs. 17. Tank wagon condition Rs. 16/10, July/August Rs. 16/4, Linseed oil Rs. 15/12 and Castorseed oil Rs 14/4. Market steady.

HAPUR MARKET.
HAPUR, July 19.

Silver Opened 154; Highest 155/12; Lowest 153/8; Present 153/13; Gold Opened 83/4; Highest 84/12; Lowest 83/4; Present 83/4; Quiet Juwar Maha 7/6/4; Bardana Ready MD 60; DW 63/8; Usuj 60/12; Wheat 15/8; Gram 13/8; Barley 7/3; Peas 10/11; Hajhar 11; Arhar 9/11/3; Urad 14; Moong 11/7; Masoor 11; Gur 14/4; Shakkar 15; Mustardseed 15/12; Stock Wheat 345; Arhar 7.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, July 19.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular and dull. The market continued most irregular during the morning in restricted trading with losses predominating. Numerous pivotals, particularly steels and wetstocks ranged upto a point or so lower while assorted issues benefited mildly from favourable corporate reports. The section was most pronounced because of the uncertainty over price control interferences with production and the Congress of industrial organisations' request to President Truman to call a labour management conference to consider immediate wage advances in view of twenty per cent price increases since the O. P. A. was suspended. Assorted issues including, minings and aircrafts, retained a better part of the earlier modest improvement. (The rest of the message is multilated).

American Telephone and Telegraph	197-3/4
Amerex Corporation	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	46-1/8
Chase National Bank	43
Sinclair Oil	18-1/2
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	72-1/4
General Electric Co.	45 7/8
General Motors	68-1/2
Ingersol Rand bid	139-7/8
International Nickel	37-3/8
National City Bank of New York	46-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	24
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-3/4
Texas Corporation	65 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	110
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	64
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	90
Western Union Telegraph	35-3/4

New York Cotton Market Moves Violently

NEW YORK July 19.

New York cotton opened firm, 23 to 35 higher but the market was very nervous early and following an extremely erratic opening fluctuations, almost immediately based on heavy profit-taking. Market soon recovered owing to renewed active demand from all quarters with mills prominent in the scramble for a very limited supply of contracts. The rally quickly changed to a decisively buoyant mark with October, December, March and May eventually breaking through the 36 cent level. Renewed strength of the market continued to reflect the recent stimulating factors such as ideas that the O. P. A. was not finished, inflationary psychology, weevil complaints and the bullish supply and demand situation. Profit taking occasionally appeared but was readily taken and a strong tone ruled at noon when prices were 50 to 63 higher. Support continued insistent for a time and this forced prices to high levels of the day. From this point however, the market showed definite nervousness and suddenly broke sharply under a persistent wave of profit-taking and also some hedges. Prices subsequently slumped to levels where stoploss orders were uncovered. This precipitated the reaction. Then the market fluctuated violently with alternating quick sharp movements in both directions with prices fluctuating at times 5 to 20 points between sales. A definite sign of its vulnerability. Pressure was renewed towards the finish with the market obviously affected continued confusion over controversial price control matters. The market closed easy, 22 higher to 7 lower. Sales are estimated at 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 19.

October	35.80+15
October highest	36.55+10
October lowest	36.70+05
December	35.80—02
January	35.87+05
March	35.90+12
May	35.50+05
July	34.85+09
Middling Spot	36.47+22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	35.75+06
December	35.80+03
March	35.74+06
May	35.54+05
Middling Spot	35.65+05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL

October	36.26
December	36.41
March	36.22

LONDON BULLION.
London, July 19.

Silver Spot and Forward 44 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 19.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112
War Loan 3 1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	117-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	119-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	89 1/2
National Bank of India	40

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, July 19.

United States price of Foreign Silver 90 1/8 cents.

India's "Interim" Representatives To Peace Conference

NEW DELHI, July 20 (API): The "Associated Press of India" understands that India's representation at the ensuing Peace Conference which will begin in Paris on July 29 next will be one of the first important decisions to be taken by the Provisional Government when it comes into being. In the meanwhile arrangement has been made that Sir Samuel Ranganathan, High Commissioner for India, in London and Sir Joseph Bhore, Prime Minister, Bhopal, will officially represent India till the final selection is made. Sir Joseph Bhore has been asked by the Government of India to be in readiness to proceed to Paris at short notice.

CHURCHILL'S CHARGE AGAINST LABOUR

Opposed To Newspaper Chains Inquiry

LONDON, July 20. (A.P.A.): The growing controversy between the Labour Government and a section of the British press reached a new peak of acrimony on Thursday night with Winston Churchill and Attorney-General Sir Hartley Shaw-Cross dealing the verbal blows

Supporting the proposed Government investigation into the ownership of British newspapers and newspaper chains, Shaw-Cross told a parliamentary bye-election rally in London:

"Never has there been a time when certain sections of the press have more seriously abused tne freedom which is accorded to them under our constitution....."

"We must preserve in its entirety our present freedom of the press but we must see to it that the truth and the whole truth about current affairs is made available to the public in spite of efforts by some newspapers to suppress it."

Churchill in a similar address at Bexley, said the Government "are already reaching out their hands against the freedom of the press."

"They do not like to be criticised" he said, and added: "I am for a free press and think that everyone should say what they like. I do not think our masters and rulers ought to be so thinking as they are."

Awari's Threat Of Satyagraha

(From Our Own Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 18.

A resolution demanding immediate public enquiry into the 'atrocities' committed by the officials during August 1942 movement was passed at a crowded meeting held in the Town Hall yesterday. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee. General Awari presided.

General Awari announced that if an enquiry committee is not appointed by the 10th of August, he would start Satyagraha. This announcement is giving headache to the ministry as Mr. Awari is forcing hands of the ministry now and then.

'More Food For India' Campaign In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, July 20, (Reuter): An intensive new campaign to wake the American people to the full gravity of India's food situation will be launched in the middle of the next week by the India Famine Emergency Committee, cables David Newton, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Facts, figures and photographs gleaned by the American Mission which has just returned from a tour of India will be drawn upon in this campaign which will open with the publication of a challenging report which the five members of the Mission expect to present to high United States Government officials early next week.

INDIAN GIRLS FOR MOSCOW

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 19.

Two Indian girl students doing Economics in Britain been invited to spend their vacation in Soviet Union. They are Miss Kitty Boomla and Miss Kamni Bhandari. Miss Boomla left London yesterday by air as guest of the Soviet Anti-Fascist Youth Miss Bhandari who is at present touring Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia hopes to reach the Soviet Union after a fortnight. She hopes to undertake an extensive tour study of the Soviet Union's postwar reconstruction plan. Miss Kamni's father Pratul Chandra Bhandari is an eminent doctor in London and intimate friend of the Nehru family in the absence of Krishna Menon in India. Pratul Bhandari is carrying on the heavy burden looking after the affairs of India League.

PARIS, July 17. (Reuter): Three men crashed to their death in a mining shaft at Ricamarie, near Saint Etienne, when the cable supporting the Cage broke, and a 2,000 feet fall resulted.

EXTENSION OF PROTECTION TO TENANTS

New Bill Before Bombay Assembly Seeks To Rectify Omissions And Exemptions

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, July 19

The Tenancy Act Amendment Bill, introduced in the Bombay Assembly by Mr. Morarji Desai, is one of a series of ameliorative measures which the Congress Ministry has planned. This exposition by our special correspondent will enable the lay reader to understand its scope clearly. Mr. Morarji is piloting the original Act. The Bill was referred to Select Committee on Friday.

The Bill to re-enact the Bombay Tenancy Amendment Act, 1941 and to amend the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 which is on the legislative anvil is one more step in the process of ameliorating the condition of the tenants of agricultural land, the actual tillers of the soil, in the Bombay presidency and to give them a sense of security. It seeks to complete the task which the last Congress Ministry undertook but left unfinished when hey went out of office in October 1939.

The basic point of the Act of 1939 was the creaion of a category or tenants called the 'protected tenants'. Till that date landless tenants had no sense of security, that feeling of permanent attachment to land so essential for its proper cultivation was well as for the tenants' own material well being. Except wher ethere was a contract to the contrary or a custom rceognised hv a court of law, all tenants were just tenaants at will, their occupancy lable to be terminated at the end of any year. The Act laid down that if a person had been a tenant for six years continuously before January 1, 1938, he would automaticallw become a 'proterted tenant' that is to say, he would be regarded as a permanent tenant uproected against eviction bl the landlord.

That Act also authorised the Mamladar to fix a 'reasonable rent' in cases where it could not be fixed by agreement of usuage. It secured to the tenant uany minor reliefs as well. It laid down, for instance. that no lndlord could levy from the tenant any cess, rate, tax or service of any description beyond the rent fixed. It laid down that in case of suspension or remission of taxes by Government, the relief did not stop with the landlord but was transferred to the tenant, by insisting that the landlord should either remit or proportionately reduce the rent fayable to him.

The last Congress Government, however, went out of office before it could enforce the provisions of the Act it had got the legislaure to pass. The Act was amended in certain minor respects by he subsequent Section 93 Government and was applied to various districts of the pre- the Congress ministry assumed ofsidency from time to time. When fice again, it put an end to this halting and half-hearted mehod. It assumed office on April 3. Eight days after, on April 11, the benefits of the Act as it stood was erended to the whole of the Presidency. Meanwhile the present Bill was prepared to extend the scope of the Act and to tightn its loopholes.

Under the 1939 Act tenants who were in occupation for years before 1938 only would become "protected" tenants. What then of those, who have come into occupaion since then and those who may have been dispossesed since then? To meet all these cases the presnt Bill provides that all tenants who hav held land coninuously for a period six years preceding either the first day of Januaryq 1938 or the lrst day of January 1945 shall become entitled to the protection of the Act.

It goes further and raises a presumption that every tenant who is in occupation oday is a "protecion" tenant, unless the laidlord obtains a declaration from a Mamlatdar within six months after the enforcement of the Act. This means that contrary to prevailing legal usage the onus of proving that a enant is NOT a "protected" tenant in the sense that the has not been continuously in occupation during the two stipulated periods, is thrown on the landlord. And unless the landlord incurs the expenses and goes through the bother of litigation—and he has only six months time o do so—his tenant becomes permanent, not liable to be evicted except as provided by the Act.

Nor is that all. The Bil makes annual leases impossible. Section 23 of the old Act had provided that no lease of land in any area to which the Section was made applicable could be for less than ten years. The advance made by the present Bill is that it stipulates that every lease subsisting on the date of application of the Section shall be deemed to be a lase for ten years.

If w may be permitted to look a little ahead it is obvious that at the end of six years of he application of this Section, the Act has only to be amended to extend the operation of the 'protected tenants' Clause to the lease holders and the category of non-protected tenants will have seased to exist!

The Bill also makes certain other alteraions in favour of the tenant. The old Act delned the word 'agriculturist' to mean a person using land for raising crops or garden produce or for dairy farming, poultry farming, stock breeding and grazing but specifically excluded those who used the land for cutting grass and wood only. The grasscutter and the woodcutter are the poorest of the poor and there was no reason wny the Act should not apply to nese also. The present Bill removes the exclusion.

The old Act empowered the Mamvarious considerations governing the latdars to fix the rent and laid donn deermination of the rent. The present Bill provides that the maximum rate of rent shall not exceed onefourh the estimated money value of the crop share in the case of irrigated lands and one-third in the case of other lands. The Bill also vests in government power to commute payment of rent in crop share into cash. Even now of course, cash rent prevails in most places but by agreement or custom, crop share rent system is also prevalent. Now, cash rent wil become a statutory obligation.

The rest of the Bill contains penal and procedural provisions. I venture to think that it is in these matters only that the Congress Government will be willing to consider any amendments and not in the basic principles of the Bill or the benefits it seeks to con on tenants.

V-2 ATOM MERGER?

NEW MEXICO, July 20, (APA): The United States Secretary for war, Mr. Robert P. Patterson said yesterday that America is seeking to develop a rocket capable of carrying an atomic bomb halfway round the world.

Patterson's comment came while he was watching experiments with a German V-2 which accidentally exploded in mid-air behind a cloudbank, five miles above the head of the war Secretary and other officials.

Brazil Exporting Cotton To India

SAO PAULO, July 19, (UPA): Brazil is exporting cotton to India, the world's third largest cotton producer, it was learned today.

The Association of Cotton Packers announced that the export firm of Sao Paulo has sent a shipment of 1000 bales of cotton to Bombay.

U.S. Has No Knowledge

WASHINGTON, July 20, (A.P.A.): The State Department said to-day it did not know of a secret treaty between Russia and Mongolia permitting the stationing of Soviet troops in Mongolia.

It was reported two days ago from Nanking that the Chinese Foreign Office "had learned of a secret treaty" permittintg the garrisoning of Russian troops. which China would oppose.

HONGKONG, July 18 (Reuter): Waves crashed over the harbour front and flooded streets in the centre of the town when "core" of the typhoon crossed Hongkong Island about 5 p.m. local time to-day. Ships were snatched from their emergency moorings in harbour and five are now aground No casualties have so far been reported. Indian soldiers of the Jaipur Guards made an exciting rescue by a vreeches buoy of the crew of a Japanese craft which grounded near the Eastern entranc of the harbour.

Mr. M. G. Mekkvi, The New Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank.

Cyclists Sail For Zurich

Janki Dass On Introduction Of Professionalism In India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian Cyclists Team, consisting of H. R. Havevala, A. R. Havevala, K. N. Pundole, K. H. Printer, Janki Dass (Manager) and Nariman Saugar (Assistant Manager) to-day sailed for Zurich to participate in the World Cycling Championship.

Mr. Janki Dass, prior to the team's departure, said, "Before I take the all-India cycling team on board the ship, I have to state that even more important than this national venture of representing India at the world championship for the first time, is the introduction of professional cycling in India, to be run on the lines of horse-racing, but in a much cleaner and healthier atmosphere.

"My intention is to bring all the necessary material for professional cycling such as totalisator machines and also some foreign professional cyclists. A scheme for the development of professional cycling in India has already been drawnup by certain states".

Janki Dass added that this was the first time that a non-European team would be participating in he World Cycling Championship.

INDIAN TENNIS TEAM TO SOUTH AFRICA

MADRAS, July 19, (API): An Indian Tennis team is likely to visit South Africa this year or early next year at the invitation of the Transvaal Indian Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. Somasundaram Singaram, President of the Transvaal Tennis Association has arrived here to negotiate with the Indian Tennis authorities to send a representative Indian team to South Africa.

If the tour materialises, it will be the second visit of an Indian team to that country. In 1936 an Indian team with N. Krishnaswami as Captain toured that country at the invitation of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association.

Nana Patil To Write To Mahatma On Satara Movement

PANCHAGANI, July 19 (API): Mr. Nana Patil and Capt. Nimbalkar of Azad Hind Fouj had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi today when the Satara affairs and political situation in the country were discussed. Mr. Patil was advised to write to Mahatma Gandhi his viewpoint on the Satara movement and he may again meet Mahatma Gandhi.

POLAND'S 1,000,000 ORPHANS

WARSAW (Reuter).

M. Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Labour and Public Assistance, announced that the war has left Poland with 1,000,000 orphans and semi-orphans 800,000 invalids, 1,000,000 people whose health has suffered through periods in German concentration camps and about 4,000,000 unemployed.

Loss Of Fleet Not Accepted

ROME, July 19. (A.P.A.): Italy's Premier Signor Alcide De Gasperi denied last night that he said or could say that Italy accepted the loss of her colonies and fleet and the payment of reparations.

He made the statement in clarifying an interview given to the Associated Press of America. What he said in discussing the decisions of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers at Paris, the Premier said, was this:

"It is said that this is not a punitive peace, but even if it were so, there would be so many ways of punisnment, reparations, giving up the fleet or the colonies, but not the mutilation of our frontier."

ENGLAND START CREDITABLY

MAKE 236 FOR 4: MANKAD, AMARNATH SHARE SPOIL

PATAUDI'S "SAFETY MEASURE" TO LET HOME TEAM BAT RAISES EYEBROWS

By LEARIE CONSTANTINE

MANCHESTER, July 20. (Reuter): At close of play to-day England had scored 236 for the loss of 4 wickets in their first innings against India in the Second Test at Old Trafford.

England, sent in to bat by the Indian skipper on a wicket on the soft side and giving no help to bowlers, had by tea scored 123 for one—a sound start. England, who had only two and a quarter hours batting with play being postponed until after lunch owing to rain, had put on 81 for the first wicket before Washbrook was dismissed for 52 after a sterling innings.

Pataudi's decision to send England in to bat after winning the toss caused some raising of eyebrows, but I think that he did so, because he was conscious of his team's batting shortcomings on a soft wicket and was hoping the weather would improve over the week-end to give his batsmen a chance of revelling in sunshine.

It was a safety measure.

Washbrook's innings of 52 including six fours made in 100 minutes was that of a mature player. He punished everything loose and placed the ball to the onside particularly well. His only blemish was when 34, when he edged Hazare through the slips but it was not a real chance.

Hutton has played a very sure innings—"typically Yorkshire"—as Lancashire folk here are saying. It took him two and a quarter hours to get 42. He has his luck. Before reaching the double figure he cut at a ball from Hazare which, had he touched, would have given an easy chance to the slips. Again in sending up 100 in one hour and fifty minutes, he played a ball from Amarnath riskily through the slips, and was also beaten by the same bowler with the penultimate delivery before tea, the ball just scraping the bails.

Young Denis Compton was finding his feet when they broke off for tea.

The Indian bowling has been steady, Amarnath, though taking no wickets, has kept wonderful length.

He bowled unchanged for the first hour and his figures are 13 overs, 6 maidens. 17 runs for no wicket speak for themselves. His first four overs were all maidens.

Sarwate, playing in his first Test, on the whole kept good length while Mankad, Hazare and Sohoni gave little away.

Mankad was not introduced, until the score had reached 53. I thought he might have been put on to advantage earlier. It was a fine leg-break which deceived Washbrook.

The Indian fielding was only fair, although Mankad was doing of the slips, as was Hafeez in the outfield.

Despite the inclement weather, more than 25,000 came to watch the tourists, and they gave their home player, Washbrook, a great reception for his fine display.

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S PLAY

Considering the amount of rainfall, the ground looked surprisingly good at Old Trafford half an hour before the second Test match was due to start, but then the drizzle started again, although overhead conditions were more encouraging. The groundsmen were busy rolling the outfield. Just before 11-30 at least 3,000 spectators were on the ground and some began making their way to Old Trafford three hours' earlier. The public were not admitted until 10-15 after it was announced over the loudspeaker that play was not guaranteed.

The Indian Team is: Pataudi, Merchant, Amarnath, Mushtaq Ali, Modi, Hazare, Hindlekar, Hafeez, Sarwate, Mankad and Sohoni. Gul Mahomed (12th man).

The surprise inclusion is that of Sohoni who apart from 5 for 82 against Lancashire here has not reached his best form. In view of the soft pitch it was not expected that the Indians would leave out two of their three leg-break bowlers. Hindlekar has recovered and will play wicket-keeper for India.

It is obvious that the Indian selectors have strengthened their batting at the expense of the bowling. Sarwate, although having great success early in the tour, has not the potentialities of Shinde. However, the three changes from the first Test in Mushtaq Ali, Sohoni and Sarwate are all likely run-getters.

MUSHTAQ IN

As I thought they might do, the selectors have decided to give Mushtaq Ali his chance, hopeful that he may repeat his fine batting here ten years ago.

Sohoni appears to be catching something of his form lately and the Captain must be confident that he is "about there," so his selection will be watched with interest. I don't rate him as highly as Hazare, although he is of the safe type.

We have experienced light but consistent showers throughout the morning and soon after mid-day a ten-minute shower caused the covers to be returned to the wicket.

Pataudi Wins Toss: England Goes To Bat

Promptly at 1-50 Pataudi and Hammond took a quick look at the wicket and on their way back to the pavilion, Hammond spun the coin. Pataudi called correctly and put England in to bat.

In the absence of sun, Pataudi's decision was rather surprising, as the wicket is likely to be easy-paced for some time. The Indian Captain is probably hoping that the pitch would dry out during the week-end with the Indians then able to bat on a faster wicket. The Indian batsmen are not at home on soft turf.

Sohoni opened the bowling to Hutton who placed the first ball, a full toss, to leg for a single. Washbrook played out the rest of the over. Then came a very fine maiden from Amarnath. Washbrook got off the mark in Sohoni's second over with a neat cover drive for three.

Amarnath set an attacking field of four short legs and a silly midoff.

Sohoni was inclined to pitch short but the ball rose very little on the dead ground, and Washbrook seemed quite at home.

After sending down four overs for 11 runs, Sohoni gave the ball to Hazare, Washbrook welcomed this change and was displaying his best form. A glorious ondrive off a ball which pitched near his toes went to the boundary for his 20, collected out of the first 23 runs.

Hutton was patient but very correct.

Amarnath continued to keep the scoring down, his first ten overs yielding no more than nine runs.

Hutton's first four sent up 50 in 55 minutes. Mankad relieved Hazare at 53, which suited Washbrook, who square-cut his first ball for three, then took three off the next ball from Hazare who had changed to the other end to give Amarnath rest.

WASHBROOK OUT

Washbrook got his 50 out of 77 in just over an hour and a quarter showing perfect form on his own ground.

India gained their first success at 81 when Washbrook failed to cover a legbreak outside his off stump edging a catch to wicket-keeper Hindlekar who fumbled with the ball in the first attempt but recovered quickly to hold on to it.

Sarwate then went on for a spell but was soon relieved by Amarnath in the hope of getting Compton out as in the first Test before he settled down. Compton, however, looked extremely at home from the start taking singles and twos off both Mankad and Amarnath, although the former was sending down a number of very good deliveries.

Compton hit his first boundary by socking Mankad to the leg, but Hutton, though safe in defence, found few balls to punish particularly when facing Amarnath.

The crowd 15,000 cheered loudly when Hutton opened out, driving Amarnath past cover for a four for the best show of the match so far, followed from Compton. He went out to meet a pitched up ball from Mankad, making a beautiful cover drive which flashed past the fieldsman to the boundary.

Amarnath then beat Hutton, but missed the wicket, tea arriving with

THE SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Hutton c Mushtaq Ali b Mankad	67
Washbrook c Hindlekar b Mankad	52
Compton l.b.w. Amarnath	51
Hammond batting	45
Hardstaff c Merchant b Amarnath	5
Gibb batting	13
Extras	3
Total (at close of play) for four wickets	236

Fall of wickets: 1/81, 2/156, 3/186, 4/193.

Bowling Analysis: Sohoni 11/1/31/0, Hazare 14/2/48/0, Amarnath 38/13/77/2, Mankad 33/11/65/2, Sarwate 7/0/12/0.

England having collected 123 for the loss of one wicket.

Hutton so far had batted two and a quarter hours for his 42 which cannot be described as one of his best innings.

When the players resumed, Compton was timing his strokes perfectly, driving Mankad to the off-boundary, off the second ball, and taking another four off Sohoni, when he went on with the new ball. Compton dealt with Amarnath's off-breaks by playing most balls with his pads. Sohoni tried another short one but the pitch was still too dead to make the ball fly, Compton hitting another boundary.

So far, every attempt by Sohoni to make the ball rise cost four runs. Compton raced Hutton for his 50 made out of 69 scored in 75 minutes. This stroke also sent up 150.

In the next over Hutton reached his 50, turning Amarnath to the leg for his third four after two hours and forty minutes.

COMPTON OUT

Compton was batting so confidently that a shout of real amazement went up when he missed Amarnath's inswinger at 156 and was legbefore. This was the first time the bowler had appealed, although frequently striking the batsman on the pads.

Hutton opened out a little after losing Compton, but he did not stay long after Hammond joined him. Soon after Hammond went in he made a glorious sweep off Amarnath which sailed over Modi's head at longleg for the first six of the match but in the next ball, Hutton was out.

Trying a similar stroke to Hammond's, he skied a simple catch to Mushtaq Ali who fielded at mid-wicket on the leg-side. It was a bad shot.

Hutton batted three hours for his 67, the third wicket falling at 186.

At 193 India met with further success. Hardstaff, in making a hurried stroke at a turning ball, popped up a simple catch to the forward short leg.

Amarnath set a strong attacking field for the new arrival, Gibb, who had seven men and wicketkeeper crowded around the bat—four on the offside and three in the leg trap.

The batsmen were now having to fight hard for runs, and three successive maidens were bowled before Hammond took a single off Mankad. Then he pulled Amarnath for a four to send up the Second hundred.

Gibb was so tied down that he failed to open his account during his first fifteen minutes at the crease.

Gibbs first scoring stroke was a four to the leg off a full toss from Mankad after he had been at the wicket for 25 minutes.

He followed with another four off another full toss this time off Sarwate who went on when the total had reached 216.

The fieldmen were still crowding around Gibb, but he did not seem to be disturbed and patiently waited to punish any loose balls.

Amarnath returned for the last few overs of the day, but the batsmen were content to play out time, England finishing with a useful total of 236 for four.

Amarnath was the best Indian bowler so far sending down 38 overs for 77 runs in taking his two wickets.

'POSTMEN'S DAY' TO-MORROW

(Continued from Page 9.)

less a settlement is reached in the meantime.

3 MORE UNIONS SERVE NOTICES

NEW DELHI, July 20 (API): The Posts and Telegraphs Department have, within this week, been served with another three notices of strike by the Bengal and Assam Branch of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, the Calcutta branch of the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Union, and the All-India Telegraph Union, says a Press Note.

The first named union has taken this step because it considers, 'inter alia', that the appointment of the Pay Commission is a ruse adopted by Government to delay the revision of the scales of pay. The 14-day notice given by it expires on July 28, but it is believed that it will not wait till that date but, along with the other two unions, which have given only four days' notice will organise a general strike from the midnight of Sunday, July 21, 1946.

All the three unions have demanded that Government should concede in to the demands of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union and should pay to each non-gazetted P. and T. employee six months' salary or Rs. 300, whichever is greater. One of the unions requires that all the points about the revision of scales of pay represented by it in its memorandum to the Pay Commission should be accepted and given effect to at once by the Department. Most of the other demands are either absolutely new or are covered by the terms of reference to the Pay Commission.

Vinoo Mankad.
He took two wickets.

571 "SATYAGRAHIS" CONVICTED SO FAR IN POONA

POONA, July 20, (API).

One hundred and fifteen "Satyagrahis" including 10 women volunteers were arrested by the police today and produced before the Additional City Magistrate on a charge of defeying the District Magistrate's order. The Magistrate sentenced all of them to pay a fine from Rs. 25 to 50 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment ranging from 15 days to two months.

The Magistrate also awarded the same sentence to the 122 volunteers who were arrested yesterday and placed before him at the yesterday Jail today. Yesterday's batch included 16 women.

The total number of sentences "satyagrahis" has now arisen to 571. Two of them have been released so far. The sentenced volunteers include a batch of 58 women.

Many of these volunteers have come from the Poona district and one or two from Hyderabad (Deccan) and Nagpur. Poonas contribution is 291 whilst the next largest number came from Nasik. Bombay sent 93 Sholapur 23, and the rest are from Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Colaba, Thana, Satara, Kolhapur Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Surat and Sholapur.

The Scheduled Caste Federation also took out a procession in which a large number of women took part.

Morarjee Desai Flying To Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 19.

Mr. Morarjee Desai Minister of Home and Revenue, is flying to Ahmedabad to-morrow, in view of the deteriorating situation there.

Calcutta Strike Complete

CALCUTTA, July 20, (API.)

Two more Unions—the Indian Post and Telegraphs Union and the Indian Telegraph Association—decided today in favour of strike from midnight of Sunday, July 21. All the existing eight unions in Calcutta representing all categories of post and telegraph employees in Bengal and Assam below the ranks of gazetted officers are now involved in the strike decision.

SENSATIONAL ROBBERY AT KALYAN

Dacoits Decamp With Booty Worth Rs. 30,000

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sensational armed dacoity was committed by a notorious gang of dacoits at Kalyan on Thursday night when the culprits decamped with a booty of cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 30,000.

It appears that the gang which comprised a dozen Sikhs and Pathans raided the house of a wealthy Zamindar in a village in Kalyan.

When the servant of the house opened the door, on hearing knocks, the gangsters are said to have fired shots in the air with a view to scare away the inmates. They then rushed inside and at the point of lethal weapons helped themselves to the booty.

The Kalyan Police are on the trail of the gang and the Bombay Police are keeping a look-out in case the culprits attempt to enter the city.

Distribution of Australian Wheat

CALCUTTA, July 19, (AP.I.): 14,563 tons of Australian wheat for the Eastern region have been brought here by S. S. "For Cafot River" S. S. "Richmond Hill." Out of this quantity, the Central Government has allotted 8,618 tons to Bengal, 4,000 tons to Bihar and 1,500 tons to Orissa. The remaining quantity has gone into the Central Government reserve depot and will be allocated when required.

Last week 4,099 tons of Australian wheat flour were brought to Calcutta by S. S. "Roy Bank" and the consignment was allocated as follows: Bengal 3,000 tons, Bihar 400 tons Assam 500 tons, Orissa 100 tons and Eastern states 99 tons.

CALCUTTA, July 19 (A.P.I.): Effect is shortly to be given to a project for the electrification of nearly 2,200 square miles of the rural area of Bengal, at a cost of nearly Rs. 50,00,000, which has been approved by the Provincial Development Board. The scheme was drawn up by the Central Technical Power Board of the Government of India with a view to promoting industrial development to the North and North-West of Calcutta.

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BRITISH PRESS EXTOLS MISSION'S WORK

LONDON, July 19 (Reuter): The "Times" in its leading article "Testing Time in India" says:

Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps have made clear to the statesmen in India that the future of their country now rests in their own hands.

"While this fact is now generally recognised in India, its full implications are still inadequately appreciated. There is a disposition in some quarters to believe that the conception of an Indian Union to be achieved through a Constituent Assembly in accordance with 'long term' plan of the Cabinet Mission is something in the nature of a British decision or award which, in the last resort, has the sanction of British authority behind it.

It is nothing of the kind. It is a suggestion put forward after careful study of communal claims and protracted consultations with the party leaders of the most likely method of evolving a constitution for a highly sectionalised country without recourse to "civil war." To suppose that the British are prepared to use coercion as a substitute for the processes of agreement and compromise upon which alone the new Constitution can be based is to mistake the situation entirely.

It is a good omen for the success of the Constituent Assembly that the Congress Party leaders are sparing no pains to secure the inclusion of the most eminent men available to them whether inside the party or outside its ranks, but their failure to induce the Congress Sikhs to nominate representatives is regrettable.

The "Times" concludes "upon their treatment of the weaker and more backward elements among their own people, the good name of their country will assuredly depend."

NO SETTLEMENT

For those who look for any early settlement of the enigma that India presents, statements made yesterday in the two Houses of Parliament are depressing reading says the Conservative "Daily Telegraph."

"Lord Pethick-Lawrence in the House of Lords claimed no more for the Cabinet Mission that it 'has been able to reach a partial solution of some problems.' Even that modest account of the results of three months' strenuous labour would seem to err on the side of optimism" it continues.

No amount of sophistry conceals the fact that in its main purpose the Mission which was to bring about agreement between the Indian communities failed to realise the hopes with which they set out.

CROCODILE TEARS

The "Daily Telegraph" adds: "The offer of complete and unqualified independence whether within or without the British Commonwealth which they were at pains to stress at all stages of the negotiations has not reconciled age-old antagonisms. The prospect of complete Self-Government has, as Mr. Churchill urged in the protest he made against this insistence on 'independence', only led to more violent disagreement and mounting passions Of the sincerity of the British offer of complete self-government there can no longer be doubt in Indian minds after the labours of the Mission but there can be no endeavour to force the Indian peoples into a Union

The path to peace and prosperity for all India must be sought in the deliberations of representative men of all parties who will presently assemble in Delhi Will it be sought in vain?

The Liberal Liverpool "Daily Post" writes: "The most significant feature of the statements in Parliament was the assertion that the Congress and the Muslims have given a categorical assurances that they are going into the Constituent Assembly with the object of making it work. If this means that the Congress and the Muslim League realise the need for a practical and flexible compromise in constitution-making, then hopes of an eventual solution of India's long-vexed problems may indeed be in sight."

WYATT'S FEAR OF BEING KICKED-OUT

LONDON, July 20 (Reuter): If the British fail to find a solution to the problem in handing over smoothly to Indians in India, there may be a revolution to drive them out—and this will probably bring the Congress Socialist Party out on top, says Major Wyatt, Adviser to the British Cabinet Mission when they were in India, in an article in to-day's issue of the Left-Wing weekly "News Statesman And Nation."

"After revolution there would be no chance of friendly relations between Britain and India", Major Wyatt adds: "The first round of the fight between Right and Left would almost certainly be won by potentially Fascist elements."

"Indians", says Major Wyatt "are awed by the prospect of running this vast country possibly without British support and they cannot feel confident in their ability to do it, unless they get Government on conditions favourable to their own particular viewpoint."

Saying that Indians, in their hesitation in accepting independence when it is so near their grasp appear as irresponsible. Major Wyatt says: "To some extent Indian political leaders are irresponsible. The only cure for it is to see that they get responsibility without delay."

KENNETH'S MID-DAY DREAM

LONDON, July 18 (Reuter): The belief that Indians in framing their future constitution would not be precipitated in leaving the British Commonwealth was expressed yesterday by Sir Kenneth Mealing, former Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and former Member of the Council of State.

Addressing the East India Association, Sir Kenneth said: "If India leaves the Commonwealth, Britain will lose something but India will lose infinitely more. There is the possibility of a new Independent India leaving the Commonwealth at its inception and then, after a few years, asking for re-admission Those few years might be spent by India in confiscating or acquiring without adequate compensation or driving out by repressive legislation or administrative action British business established in India. The treatment of Britons and their businesses in India should be made the yardstick if re-admission to the Commonwealth is requested.

It is to be hoped that the British Government will be in a position to discuss frankly and fully with the new Indian Government the consequences of prejudicial action. It is of great importance that our relations should be governed by the exercise of both tact and firmness.

LONDON, July 19 (Reuter): Prominent British industrialists attended a reception last night given by Mr. Laik Ali, one of the members of the Hyderabad Industrial Mission now in this country. They included leading members of the textile, electrical and motor industries, and others present were the High Commission for India, Sir Samuel Runganadhan, and the Deputy High Commissioner Mr. M K Vellodi

MORE ARRESTS IN DURBAN

DURBAN, July 19 (Reuter): Rev. Michael Scott and Molvo Saloojee, a Muslim priest, were arrested for alleged trespass after ten "passive resisters had been led to the site in Umbilo Road tonight.

INDIAN EXPORTERS' DEPLORABLE ACTION

ALLAHABAD, July 19 (A.P.I.): Certain importers in South Africa are still daily receiving cables from some exporters in Calcutta and Bombay soliciting orders as usual and intimating that shipping for these exports is available. says the Secretary, Natal Indian Congress in a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President

Regretting such an attitude of the exporters in India, the Secretary says that Indians in South Africa are seriously perturbed over this. They expected immediate application of sanctions on the expiry of Trade Agreement, otherwise there was no purpose in merely severing trade relations with South Africa

"Will the Government of India and exporters in India rise to the occasion? It is deplorable that while Satyagrahis here are serving hard labour and courting sentences to remove anti-Indian Legislation and the movement is gathering momentum, business between India and South Africa should be carried on as usual."

Bishop Of Natal Condemns Cowardly Attacks On Resisters

Deploring the attacks made on Indian passive resisters in Durban, Rt. Rev. Leonard Fisher, Bishop of Natal, says in July issue of "The Vineyard", official organ of the Diocese of Natal: "As a European, I am ashamed that a section of Europeans have behaved at this crisis with less dignity and restraint than their Indian fellow citizens. Mob violence is both stupid and anti-social. All who believe in fair play must deplore the cowardly attacks on the 'resisters' which have recently occurred.

THROWING PEARLS.

"However much we may disagree with the attitude of those Indians who regard passive resistance as their only remaining method of upholding their cause, this does not absolve us from our "Christian duty" of treating them with respect and goodwill, which sincere convictions deserve. Let us, at this time, pray earnestly that all who exercise leadership, may use their influence rightly, with a due sense of responsibility and for the benefit of all races".

"PRAVDA" ON THE REACTIONARY GHETTO ACT

MOSCOW, July 20 (Reuter): 'Pravda' yesterday published a lengthy dispatch from its Istanbul correspondent under the title 'Ghetto for Indians in South Africa' dealing with 'The reactionary legislation in the Union of South Africa directed against the Indian National minority in that British Dominion."

"For sixty years" the corerspondent wrote, "Indian residents in South Africa have been deprived of elementary social rights. Their access to schools and universities has been restricted, but the last Law passed by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa on May 29, greatly aggravates Indians inequality and renders their living conditions absolutely unbearable.

This discriminating Law against Indians has caused an outburst of indignation in democratic circles in a number of countries.

"Compatriots of Indian immigrants, who are being persecuted in the British Dominion, have been first to react pretty sharply to the chauvinistic anti-India restrictions.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

VIJAY HAZARE'S GREAT FEAT. RACE BETWEEN TWO VIJAYS? RISE OF INDIAN FOOTBALLERS. SERVICEMEN CANNOT TAKE IT! ANOTHER TIP TO TRADES INDIA. TATAS HANDICAPPED BY JOVENIANO. FED UP WITH LEGS! W.I.F.A. MUST RECONSIDER. B.P.H.A.'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT. LEND THEM A HAND

Following closely on the heels of Vijay Merchant, Vijay Hazare has scored an unbeaten double century. It is, indeed, a magnificent achievement to pile up 244 runs after the first three wickets had fallen for a paltry 33. Among the trio were Vijay Merchant and Rusi Modi. We have been accustomed to hear of collapses whenever Merchant is dismissed cheaply.

But in the return match against Yorkshire, Hazare and Vinoo Mankad rose to the occasion and, following the Australian tactics as Learie Constantine puts it, wore down the home bowlers and amassed the record figure of 322 runs between themselves. This was the biggest partnership ever recorded by Indians against an English County team. It is highly creditable on the part of Vinoo who has been feeling acutely the strains of incessant play, to hit up 132 on his own account in this profitable transaction.

RACE BETWEEN TWO VIJAYS?

Hazare, as if dissatisfied with the part he had played in the above affair went on to register another century partnership in which his skipper the Nawab of Pataudi, was involved. When 'Pat' applied closure, India had notched the highest aggregate of the series—490 for the loss of 9 wickets. In this mammoth total Hazare's share was 244—just 2 runs more than Merchant had put on against Lancashire—also in their return engagement. He carried his bat too with all the glory which these enviable performances deserved.

A record crowd of 35,000 strong was present at the Sheffield ground to give the hero a grand ovation. Let us hope that this will begin the race between the two Vijays for record-breaking feats as we saw at the Brabourne Stadium three years ago. At any rate, it is most heartening to see Hazare as well as Pataudi in their best form which gives us hope that India will fare well in the second Test which began at Old Trafford yesterday.

RISE OF INDIAN FOOTBALLERS

It is really very gratifying to see Indian footballers getting the better of the British soldiers in their own game. How the local fans relish the idea is well reflected in the daily attendances at the Cooperage. On Saturday last there was a record crowd of 8000 present at the old venue. Till a few years ago these things were almost unthinkable in Bombay—the supremacy of the Tommies was so great in this game, Times have changed now and Indians are coming rapidly into their own.

Unfortunately, the present-day Servicemen cannot take a beating at the hands of Indians in a sporting manner. Occasions are not rare when they invade the field and take the law into their own hands—belabouring referees and players in the process. Sometimes the players themselves behave in a manner which is far from sporting.

SERVICEMEN CANNOT TAKE IT

Only the other day scores of British servicemen entered the field and were about to give a good hammering to the presiding official. But for the timely intervention of the Police, both military and civil, Referee Andrews might have been in a hospital chewing the cud of British sportsmanship.

It must be said to the credit of the military authorities that they took a very serious view of the undisciplined and unsporting behaviour of their men. When the rival parties—Trades India and B.B.R.C. met again—hey posted a good number of policemen (military) who paraded along the boundary lines still the match was peacefully concluded.

I wish the I.F.A. would also take similar steps when teams like Mohammedan sporting and Bhowanipore or Mohun Bagan and East Bengal are down to play one another so that the unsavoury incidents which have bismirched the fair name of Calcutta may not recur.

ANOTHER TIP TO TRADES INDIA

Trades have now become the most popular side in Bombay by defeating the Leicester Regiment twice—first by a brace and then by half a dozen goals. Pesi Hirjee has done well to replace Mohiddeen by Rashad in the pivotal position. With a little more practice, I expect the latter to turn into the best centre-half in Bombay. This will incidentally solve the W.I.F.A.'s problem for their Inter-Provincial team.

Pesi has also acted wisely in shifting Parab to inside-right his usual berth. I wish however that Dhakuram and Bhimrao would indulge in dodging a little less. Too much of anything is bad and when it comes to losing the ball to your opponent by overdoing the dodging trick, it is fairly akin to criminal folly. Would they give up this bad habit immediately? Then their side would have an excellent chance of winning the Hinrichs Shield.

TATAS HANDICAPPED BY JOVENIANO

I am terribly disappointed with Tatas attacking line. They do not seem to have any plan of campaign and their method of work is all faulty. Joveniano, the spearhead of their attack, is chiefly responsible for the mess-up. May I suggest to 'Lofty' for the umpteenth time that he should pay more attention to the ball, when heading, than his opponent. It looks strange that a tall player like him should miss it nine times out of ten. Will he also refrain from lying off side most of the time. He forgets that his side misses many a golden opportunity due to his carelessness and lethargy.

The absence of Menezies, their best shot, has placed a severe handicap on Tata's attack. At the time of writing, they are on level terms with Movement Control in the penultimate round of the Hinrichs Shield. It is difficult to say who will come out successful in the last leg.

FED UP WITH LEGS!

People are now getting fed up with the 'leg' business which the W.I.F.A. has introduced in Bombay football. A knock-out is a knock-out, they say, why introduce the league system in it? Certainly it pays the W.I.F.A. to do so. But as I have stated above, too much of a good thing is bad. The matches are bound to lose their charm if the same teams meet over and over again, however well-matched they may be.

The chances are that Tatas would enter the Hinrichs Shield final and meet Trades therein. That would be a repetition of the Nadkarni Cup final over again, which few people want to see. It is true if, on the other hand, Movement Control the holders, gain re-admission in the last stage, the battles for the trophy may be interesting from the public point of view.

W. I. F. A. MUST RECONSIDER

But then the physical condition of the players should be taken into serious consideration by the Committee. This sort of repeated fights on a high level takes their stamina and nerves to the utmost, which is sure to jeopardise their health in the long run. Perhaps the Cooperage-rulers have never given any thought to this aspect of the question. Players cannot be expected to ruin their health just to fill the coffers of the controlling body. If this system is followed in all the tournaments, no other result is possible. Then who will defend Bombay's honour in the Inter-Provincial and the Rovers Cup?

B.P.H.A.'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT

Those who took up the administration of hockey in Bombay last year has every reason to be proud of their achievement. When Lourdes Pereira and Co. took up the reigns of office, the B.P.H.A. had suffered a loss of nearly Rs. 1,200. But by dint of hard work to which M. K. Rao, the Hon. Treasurer, and A. J. Francis, Ground Secretary, generously contributed, the Association has made a profit of about Rs. 5,000 during the year just ended. Not only that, they have saved over Rs. 20,000 from Life Members and others fees to swell the B.P.H.A. exchequer considerably. The year just ended is said to be a record one in the history of the Association in every respect.

LEND THEM A HAND

The Government of Bombay has now given them a permanent ground at the South-East end of the Lloyd Recreation ground near Churchgate Station. The plot is big enough for the playing field of maximum size, stands on three sides and a commodious Club House in the South. While the renovation of the ground has been taken in hand, the plans for the club house, etc. are under preparation by experts. All this will need a good bit of money—a few lakhs. In the present financial position of the city it is not at all impossible to raise it. What about some sporting donors coming forward to take a share in the construction of the buildings?

IS IT TRUE?

That the rulers of the WIFA have cast their nets far and wide to fish out a Secretary of the Turners type?

That President Summersgill is churning the Atlantic Ocean to haul up a suitable one with the British stamp on?

That Ag. President Munshi, after ransacking Bhendi Bazar, has dropped a line in the Arabian Sea to hook one with a flair for bridge?

That ultimately Munshi may appeal to the Qaid-e-Azam to produce a Pakisthani Brand out of his Curzon hat?

That Secretary-Treasurer Musry has sent an SOS to Palestine for a genuine Meccabi to stand by?

That Sohrab Bhoot is willing to accept either position if only Musry agrees to oblige him?

That Editor Karanjia of the Blitz believes that the best way to encourage nationalism is to stage more communal tournament?

That Sports Editor Homi Talyarkhan, will deliver his next Presidential address—of course in English—to the Progressive Group on the infinite value of communalism in sport?

SKIN-BEAUTY starts with SKIN-HEALTH! guard skin-health with Rexona

Your skin *must* be healthy before it can ever be really lovely, and it must be *kept* healthy or its loveliness will very soon disappear. It is to encourage skin-health, and guard it, that Rexona has been introduced—the lovely, green, quick-lathering toilet soap which is medicated with the soothing, healing skin-antiseptic, Cadyl.

Rexona's fine *quick-starting* lather carries this health-protecting Cadyl deep into every pore of the skin, where it does its good work while the lather clears out embedded dust and perspiration deposits—purifying the skin, soothing it, refining it, protecting it, helping to nourish it. Make every wash a Rexona wash for the sake of skin-health and skin-beauty.

★CADYL, in Rexona, is a special compound of antiseptic, healing and nourishing oils that have a powerful influence on the health of the skin. The soothing and protecting action of Cadyl is scientifically recognised and recommended.

REXONA FOR BABY . . . Rexona's lather is so soft, so soothing, that it is ideal for baby's tender skin. *And* the Cadyl in Rexona will help to protect baby's skin from rashes and chafing. So trust baby's skin only to this safest of soaps—Rexona.

USE REXONA OINTMENT for cuts, sores, boils, eczema, ulcers, pimples, rashes, blisters, ringworm, blackheads and all skin blemishes. Though supplies are limited, most dealers have a few of the famous triangular tins.

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Let us talk it over —

The promised Utopia seems to be eluding the grasp of Miss Britannia. Once again after twenty-five years, she answered the call of the nation and left the sweet comfort of her home to ply buses in the foggy streets of London and keep going the supply of life's essentials. Nay, she braved far more, even raining fire and death, in the hope that the cradle of democracy would rock again.

The cradle is vigorously rocking again but the fair one has no control over it..... After all is it going to be a fruitless labour for her? She is being demobbed from the services and she isn't supposed to compete with the male for a peace-time job. She must be back in the home but where to set up one? The 'pre-fabs' have proved to be a fib to most of her kind! The promises of better houses, more food and nylon stockings have vanished away. No wonder she is busy organising a new suffragette movement.

* * *

Last week no less than four thousand women engineer-employees of a single industrial estate near Manchester came out with a demand for 'equal pay for the job'. The meeting was addressed by Miss Maisie Reynolds, who won the British Empire Medal for her work on radar during the war. She asked the women to stick on to their jobs for she knew that they had a part to play in Britain's industrial rehabilitation. (That was what the woman M.P., Mrs. Nichol had said when out here). However, the she-engineers are no more willing to play the game on the employers' terms. They have demanded immediate recall of the National Arbitration Tribunal to reconsider the retention of their services at the rate of 86s a week instead of 50s. which is the present wage basis. (It is interesting to note that the wages they are asking for are already being paid to an unskilled male labourer!)

This by no means is peculiar to democratic Britain alone. Even in the United States of America (they aren't quite so 'United'—each State has some different laws) discriminations are made on the grounds of sex. In a truly democratic world (which the UNO is striving to build up) it will not do to have only the right to work. The woman must have the right to equal pay for the same job done by man.

* * *

'Equal pay for the job' has become one of the main planks of work done by women's organizations in the different countries of the world. The International Alliance of Women as well as the UNO's 'commission on the status of women' have made it a condition precedent to the raising of the status of not women alone but of humanity as a whole. And what's surprising about that? The demand strikes at the very root of the economic problem of the masses. The discrimination based on sex, hurts not merely the female worker, but it sets in motion a vicious circle. This cheaper labour gives rise to competition between male and female labour and ultimately brings down the wage rate of the former too. As a result it compels more and more women to take up work in order to maintain a family. The one who reaps the benefit from this is the individual employer while thousands and thousands of men and women live on the verge of poverty thus undermining the health of the entire nation.

But mind you, more often than not, you'll come across a scare-crow—the threat that women will be thrown out of employment. The 'vested interests' speaks of female labour being costlier because it also demands maternity benefits and creches for the children. However, I should like to ask one and all whether these facilities mean nothing at all to the common man and his children who are the potential strength of the nation?

Driving down to Andheri it was a pleasant sight to see the score of drab-looking military barracks put on a new appearance. The vast palm-fringed grounds of Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, which were requisitioned by the Military during the war are now echoing the youthful laughter of boys and girls. The new college is a real boon to the young people coming from rural areas. They'll be able to lead the same healthy life in the airy and open surroundings of the College, though they may still crave for the stream-lined colleges of the city. They still have reasons to consider themselves very lucky for having the facilities of learning music, dancing and leather work as extra-curricular activities. This certainly is an ideal improvement upon the city colleges and for this, credit is due to the enthusiastic interest Leelavati Munshi is taking in the College. Will other colleges follow the lead?

—*Leela.*

Boon For American Housewives

Side by side and similar in size and shape, the automatic washing machine and the automatic clothes drier complete their work in almost the same time. One bundle of laundry can be washed while a previous bundle is drying.

TURN THE SWITCH: MACHINE DOES THE REST

Design and electrical engineers, inventors, metallurgists, research scientists and manufacturers of the United States, who co-operated to produce the machines of war, have applied their knowledge, experience and genius to production of better living in the home.

To fill the great and ever-increasing demand for electrical equipment not obtainable during the last four years, they have developed and are producing for the American housewife, a wide variety of labour and time-saving appliances, including refrigerators, lighting systems, cooking aids, freezers and bacteria—destroying lamps.

One chore the elimination of which will be welcomed by all housewives is the disposal of garbage. This work has been taken over by an electrical machine in the form of a sink attachment. It grinds the refuse of cooking—including bones—so fine that it can be washed down the sinks.

A new development in the cooking line is the electric roaster in which the ingredients of a complete dinner can be cooked simultaneously in separate earthenware dishes. A "Window" enables the housewife to watch the progress of the cooking inside the roaster. Quick freezers will keep food, both cooked and raw in good condition for longer periods. This enables the housewife to have a wider variety of food on hand as well as to shop less often, buying larger quantities at a time.

New Lamps For Old

Lamps have hitherto had one purpose—to light the home. New types have extended their usefulness. Special infra-red lamps, for example provide a rapid source of heat which can be used for drying the hair or for other supplementary "comfort" heating in the home.

Ultraviolet lamps provide a valuable germ-destruction agency for the home. Natural air currents caused by the heat of the lamp lift the bacteria into the range of the lamp's rays where they are destroyed. These lamps are shielded so that the direct rays do not strike the eyes of the occupants of the room. Another version of the same lamp provides a sunbath three times faster than a midsummer sun and is invaluable in the winter.

Soft indirect lighting with flourescent lamps is now within the reach of the average householder. Besides providing a cheaper source of light it helps reduce eyestrain by its even and shadowless illumination.

Cold feet in the winter will be a thing of the past with a new type of electrically heated blanket which keeps the temperature even the whole night through. Normal house current supplies a heating unit woven inside the blanket.

(More Pictures on P. 24)

Women's Page

Countrywide use of these and other devices for the home is possible because of the huge networks of electric power systems operated by Government-sponsored and privately-owned utilities. Power is available to rural residents as well as to city dwellers, with Federal hydroelectric facilities bringing power from generators at gigantic dams to the farms. The Rural Electrification Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has a five-year plan which aims to provide electric service for at least 85 per cent of American farmers, the power being used to operate agricultural as well household equipment.

Amazing Gadgets

More amazing are the new electrical gadgets and machines for the household; automatic washing machines wash, rinse and damp-dry clothes in half an hour, untouched by a housewife's hand; an automatic dryer tumbles clothes in warm forced air until they are completely dry; miniature washers wash and spin-dry a small quantity of clothes; some of the washers can be used for dishes as well as for clothes.

A new automatic dishwasher reduces the numerous operations required to operate pre-war models to two—placing the dish in the machine and turning the switch. The machine sprays the dishes, washes them, rinses them twice; cleans and drains automatically and shuts itself off.

Another Triumph

Hima Kesarcodi, who has added one more laurel to her career with the production of "Dragon's Teeth" for the Indian National Theatre. She heads the brilliant cast apart, of course, from directing the play, which is currently on the boards at Sunderabai Hall.

Off To Australia

Miss Kapila Khandwalla, who is attending the "Win the Peace" Conference of Women in Australia as one of the two delegates of the All India Women's Conference.

Post-War Economics

ECONOMICS OF POST-WAR INDIA. By Dr. S. K. Muranjan; second edition; pages 208; price Rs. 5-12. (Hind Kitabs, Bombay).

That this book, the first edition of which was published and reviewed in these columns last year, has already reached a second edition speaks well for its popularity. The first edition dealt mainly with Economic Planning in general and the Bombay Plan in particular and the problems of Money and Credit in war and peace economies. The new edition contains four more chapters dealing with the problems of transition from war to peace, the latest Anglo-American Agreement and its effects on India, with the Indian food problem and the question of "the Monetary Dilemma of Decontrol." The author has also revised the other chapters in the light of recent developments. The revised edition, therefore, is an up-to-date survey of various economic problems created and bequeathed by the war. It is sure to be most useful to the serious students of these problems. The facts and figures marshalled by the author are not unfamiliar. But his penetrating analysis of these reveals much originality and vigorous thinking. Not all his conclusions may be accepted by the reader. For instance, one need not accept his view that there is now a grave danger that "Capitalism as we have got it" may "present itself in the next few years in its worst form—a combination of minimum moral character with maximum political power.' But the difficulties that he points out in the way of our economic development and his suggestions on averting or overcoming them deserve to be seriously considered by every earnest student of current economic problems of India.

—R. S. P.

Munshi On Indian Education

The Creative Art of Life—Studies in Education—by *K. M. Munshi*—Published for Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, by Padma Publications Ltd., Bombay; pp.92, Rs. 2-8.

"The education which India has been receiving for the last 150 years is neither Indian, nor creative," says the author. "Even at its best it is not Western". It creates a slavish mind; It alienates the student from the masses; it is purely informative; and it has taken us away from the ancient, powerful and great Indian culture. Indian history is perverted where it is not obliterated. All this must be scrapped. There should be brought about a renaissance of true Indian Culture, inter alia, through true living and a study of the life of Indian heroes. The Bharatiya Bhuvan is an institution founded to resuscitate and advance true Indian culture, re-integrated to suit modern conditions. These and cognate points are well elaborated in this book.

N.H.P.

Science Journal

JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: Vol. IV, No. 4, October 1945; Edited by B. N. Sastri, M.Sc. and Published by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Delhi, India. Price: Re. 1/- per copy.

This is a monthly periodical devoted to critical study of the industrial and scientific problems of India. With this aim in view it publishes results of scientific investigations and industrial surveys undertaken from time to time in diverse fields. The C. S. I. R. (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) is a new kind of official scientific activity on behalf of the state and its journal is still in its infancy. A few important articles in the present issue are: "Food Yeast, its Importance and Manufacture" by P. N. Vohra and Bashir Ahmad, "Coal in India" by S. K. Roy of the Indian School of Mines and "Radio Industry" by V. V. L. Rao. All of these are systematic studies with facts and figures. There are also short notes and views along with the main editorial on "Food Sufficiency".

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES

It's Coming Yet (Part I)—*Pioneers of a Better World*—by *Peter Esslemont*. This booklet contains thumb-nail sketches (with illustrations) of some of the great Western personalities like Wesley, John Howard, Darwin and Elizabeth Fry.

The Living Words of F. D. Roosevelt, pp. 117 Re. 1-8 (Thacker and Co. Ltd. Bombay). This is No. 44 of the Rampart Library of Good Reading. Franklin Roosevelt was one of the great Presidents of the U.S.A. He embodied in himself the better elements of American life. His ideas, ideals and appeals were well expressed in his speeches on public occasions. The book under review gives his notable speeches in six parts Part I is his call to the People of the U.S.A; Part II emphasises the value and need of friendship with all the world; Part III draws attention to the gathering clouds overhead. In Part IV the War has come, and Part V embodies his visions of peace and order. His living words and phrases are collected in Part VI. In a short compass, the book gives, in the President's own words, his philosophy of life. It is good literature, good history and good morals combined, and offers an excellent and stimulating fare to all, N.H.P.

Science For Laymen

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS: By I. Nechaev. Translated by Beatrice Kinkead and Published by Kitabistan, Allahabad; Price Rs. 5-4-0.

This is an account of classical scientific discoveries, which throbs with life on every page. Mr. Nechaev, the author, who is a Russian scientist, brings vividly to mind the circumstances leading to the birth of chemical elements and of the atom on which is built up the structure of our modern scientific age.

In the imposing array of our chemical elements stands Uranium, in which lay hidden for centuries the modern colossal store of atomic energy, until man, through endless quest, by his ingenuity and inquiring mind, released this store for practical purposes in the form of atomic bomb. One will hardly believe, however, that there is behind this the story of the chemical elements and their properties which is more romantic, fascinating and thrilling than this modern amazon of atomic energy. To verify this, one has only to go through the pages of the present book which is a translation of Nechaev's original volume. The account of fiery air (oxygen), phosphorous, colours of spectrum, sun elements invisible rays, etc., and of the scientists who were responsible for their discoveries, is told in a style that does credit only to a writer of fiction. That is the way a scientist should make any abstact subject entertaining to a general reader.

The author makes an element 'boisterous', 'modest' or 'lonely' and the scientist an object of peoples' curiosity. Writing of Prof. Humphry Davy (afterwards Sir), when he appeared to give his first lecture in the Royal Institution, London, he says, "the ladies raised their lorgnettes, the gentlemen raised their neck to get a good view of the new professor when he walked in as the door opened". The book deserves to be read by every young student initiated into science and will form an indispensable addition to a school library.

N. R. T.

Village Uulift Work

"GRAM UDYOG KENDRA" A. K. Loli—By Vithaldas V. Jerajani. Printed at the Vande Mataram Printing Press, Bombay —Unpriced.

This small book of 17 pages narrates the experiences of Mr. V. V. Jerajani, a noted businessman of Bombay, known for his devotion to the task of encouraging the use of khadi and swadeshi products and to the cause of rural uplift. The village referred to is A. K. Loli, near the hot springs of Vajreshwari, near Kalyan. He, for reasons of health, elected to reside in the village and uplift the villagers. The chief product of this tiny hamlet is hulled and husked rice. He encouraged villagers' work in this direction in such a way as to attract to it much profit. But his other endeavours, i.e., to conduct a school, to establish a spinning group, to run a hospital and for ameliorating the conditions of the life of the inhabitants were hardly encouraging and his activities had to close down. In spite of such adverse experience, he has not become downhearted but means to persist. The booklet is sure to act as a guide to those young men who desire to embark upon a village uplift career, to whom he says, "Cultivate Patience, with a big P".

K.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Whenever I go round the Children's Wards in different Hospitals I notice that the young invalids seem to like nothing better than to look at pictures in books which are light enough to be held easily in their weak hands. Gazing at pictures helps to pass the long hours spent in lying still and helps a sick child to forget much of the pain from which it is suffering.

Why don't you, my dear Sisters and Brothers, make some of these books during the wet afternoons when you are obliged to stay indoors? You can get as much enjoyment yourselves, from cutting out and arranging your scrap-books as will the sick children who will eventually receive them.

The best way to make the book light enough for a child to hold while lying on its back, is to make the covers of brown paper on which you have pasted some brightly-coloured picture. Any bright illustrations from magazines, posters, or coloured post-cards, or old story-books can be used to decorate the leaves of a book which will bring joy and forgetfulness of pain to some small invalid.

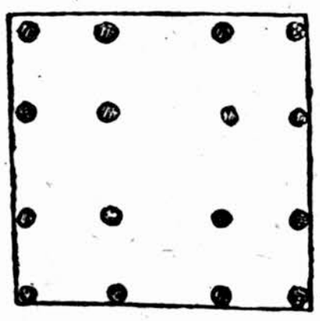
The very best cover for the purpose would be one made of stiff muslin which does not tear, but if such a material is not so easy for you to obtain, the next best thing is to make your outside covers of stiff brown paper, while the inside pages may be either white paper, brown paper (slightly thinner than the covers) or foolscap.

* * *

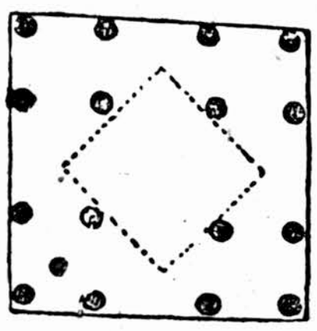
PROBLEM OF THE WIRELESS CABINET

A boy was making a wireless cabinet and he wanted a square piece of wood to finish the job. He looked about and found that he had run short of material. All he could find was a piece of board like that shown in the diagram.

It was just four times as big as the piece he needed for the cabinet, but, unfortunately, it had been drilled with a number of holes. Now, how could he cut the piece he wanted out of this damaged square of wood? Naturally, he had to avoid all the holes.



This is how he did it; He cut a square "diamond" out of the centre, thus;



* * *

MONSOON WEATHER

Oh! look out of the window!
How the rain is pouring down!
And clouds are marching darkly through the sky.
And over all the roof-tops
Of the wet and gloomy town
The wind, the grumpy wind, is roaring by,

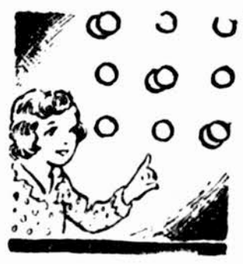
And if you like to listen
You can almost hear it say;
"Now, children, be contented,
For you can't come out to-day."

* * *

A COIN TRICK

This jolly coin or counter trick is sure to puzzle your chums. Can you place twelve counters on the table so that you can see seven rows of four?

It does sound hard, doesn't it? But it can be done. Place them as you see in the following little picture.



You see some of the coins are placed in pairs. In this way, you can count four counters in three rows downwards, three rows across, and one row diagonally.

Now try it on your friends, and see how it mystifies them!

* * *

Balkan-Ji-Bari Activities

The above are two children belonging to Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Have you joined this Great Brotherhood? Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

A "Send-off" function was arranged by the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari on the eve of the departure of their President, Shri Durlabhji to England, under the chairmanship of Shri Avrindharlal Khanvazir. Among those who eulogised the services of Shri Durlahbji in the children's cause were Shri Ramnik V. Shah, Dr. Meghani and Shri Jasvantray Mehta. All wished him a successful trip and early return.

Shri Durlabhjibhai, in the course of his reply, said that he would not forget the Balkan-ji-Bari even in distant lands, and would study and bring useful things for the Balkan-ji-Bari.'

Shri Surrendraray Buch related to the children the adventures of Marco Polo and other Stories.

In addition to Rs. 2001 from Seth Kakubhai Vakharia, another donation of Rs. 500 for purchasing cupboards has been received for the Bari's Library from Seth Amulakh Amichand, in memory of his son, Madhu.

This is Balkan-ji-Bari making a steady progress!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

First President Of Philippines Republic

Manuel Roxas—A Profile

When the first Philippine independence Bill was being debated before the United States Senate Finance Committee in 1932, one of the principal speakers was Manuel Roxas, a Filipino who even then bore a reputation as one of the most eloquent of a nation of orators.

Today Brigadier General Manuel Roxas is President of the Philippine Commonwealth and was become the fiirst Chief Executive of that new republic. He replaced President Sergio Osmena on May 28 as head of the Commonwealth Government, and on July 4, 1946, assumed his four-year post as President of the Philippine Republic.

A fiery, dynamic leader whose oratorical eloquence has long been known to Filipinos and foreigners alike, the 54-year-old President is a lawyer, economist, legislator and statesman. He has been active in Philippine political life for nearly three decades. Provincial Governor, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, student of political and social sciences, administrator of government corporations, drafter of constitutions, he has had a political career that built steadily toward the Presidency. And he has grown in stature as he progressed.

Double Background

From an early age, Manuel Roxas has been a stalwart champion of independence for his homeland. He was born in the small provincial capital of Capiz on the north coast of Panay Island, in the central Philippines, on January 1, 1892. The early years of Roxas' life were marked with the tragedy of his father's death in the revolution against Spain, six months before Manuel was born. Roxas' mother, who is still living, passed on to her son some of her own and her husband's ideals, especially an acute sense of justice.

Roxas, who has a double background—Filipino and American—attended the public schools in his home town. His was the generation of Filipinos which received its first training under the American plan of education brought to the Philippines by American teachers after 1900, men and women who spread American learning among the Filipions to whom America meant some day to give freedom.

He studied at the old Manila High School in the now devastated walled city, attending the usual classes and in addition learning democracy. A bright student, he was marked by his teachers, who watched him and nourished his sharp curiosity and his ambition to become a leader among his people.

An Accomplished Linguist

At the age of 17 he entered the University of the Philippines where he prepared himself for the law. Short of funds, he earned money from fellow students by digesting complicated subject matter for them and preparing their notes. After he was graduated with a law degree in 1913 (at the top of his class), he continued his education, improving his Spanish and English. He is an accomplished linguist.

He studied for a while at St. Joseph's College in Hongkong and served briefly as a law professor at the National University in Manila.

In 1918 Roxas returned to Capiz to practice law. His first public office was that of municipal councillor in his native town. A year later, at the age of 27, he began his political career when he was elected Provincial Governor of Capiz.

The late President Quezon was so impressed by Roxas' skill as presiding officer at a governors' convention that he urged him to run for the Philippine Legislature. He did, and in 1922 was elected to the House of Representatives (he was then 30 years old) and was chosen Speaker almost as soon as the legislature convened. He proved to be a born leader and was re-elected to the House and to the Speakership for three consecutive terms.

During the 1920's and 1930's Roxas made frequent official trips to Washington in behalf of his country's freedom. When a convention was called in 1935 to draft the Commonwealth Constitution, Roxas was elected a delegate and was a member of the committee that composed the first draft. He was later elected to the National Assembly of the new Commonwealth, and in 1938 was chosen by President Quezon to be Secretary of Finance in the Commonwealth Government and chairman of the powerful National Economic Council. In spite of the differences between them, he was said to have been regarded by Quezon as the "only man who can lead Filipino people" in the event of Quezon's own death. Quezon once said of him, "I have watched Roxas closely ... I believe in his honesty of purpose, his integrity and his ability."

Rejoined MacArthur's Staff

In 1941, just before the outbreak of the Pacific war, Roxas was elected senato . When the war started, Roxas, who then held a commission as major in the reserve corps of the Philippine Army, was called to active duty. He was appointed aide to General MacArthur with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Roxas moved to Corregidor with MacArthur and President Quezon when Manila was declared an open city. During the dark days of Corregidor, he arranged to secure rice and other foodstuffs from the Visayan provinces. He was reported to have been urged to go with Quezon and Osmena to Australia and later to the United States but is said to have pleaded to be allowed to remain with his people. When General Wainwright surrendered his Filipino-American forces, Roxas, then a brigadier general, was in Mindanao. He continued to fight the Japanese as a guerilla for some time but was finally forced to surrender and spent several months in an internment camp in Mindanao.

Later his Japanese captors brought Roxas to Manila, and during the war years he remained under constant surveillance by the Japanese. Near the end of the Japanese occupation in the Philippines, Roxas' name was mentioned in Japanese propaganda broadcasts as being a member of the Laurel puppet cabinet and as chairman of the National Economic Planning Board.

Aide To General MacArthur

After the return of American forces to the Islands, Roxas made his way to the American lines where he was received by General MacArthur, who reinstated him as a brigadier general and gave him a post on his staff.

At the end of the war Roxas had become a controversial figure in Philippine politics, with certain groups charging that he had voluntarily collaborated with the Japanese and other groups stoutly insisting that he had worked with the resistance forces during the occupation.

General MacArthur, however, in a statement from Tokyo on May 8, 1946, said; Roxas is no collaborationist. I have known him intimately for a quarter of a century, and his views have been consistently anti-Japanese. During the Bataan-Corregidor campaign, he was one of my most trusted and devoted officers and conducted himself with utmost gallantry.

"When Quezon left the Philippines, Roxas was purposely left behind as his representative to conduct matters of civil government and to further the continued resistance of the Filipino people. After General Wainwright's surrender, I eventually established contact with Roxas from Australia, and thereafter he not only was instrumental in providing me with vital intelligence of the enemy but was one of the prime factors in the guerrilla movement. When he came into our lines in North Luzon early in 1945, in answer to an accusation of collaboration, his case, like that of any other soldier of the Philippine Army, was referred to the Loyalty Board, which completely exonerated him."

With the re-establishment of the Commonwealth Government at the end of the war in 1945, Roxas was chosen president of the Philippine Senate and held that post until his election to the Presidency.

Roxas arrived in Washington, D.C., on May 10 with Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, and was immediately received by President Truman. He also held a series of meetings with other United States officials on important matters in connection with the transition of the islands from a dependency to full independence, and to speed American financial aid.

Cooperation With United States

Roxas' broad experience in political organization and with problems of finance, taxation and statecraft will be of great value to the Philippine in their reconstruction task. In his first post-election statement Roxas declared that his immediate task as President would be to set the Philippine house in order, restore domestic tranquility, insure individual liberty and establish a reign of law. He also pledged continued cooperation with the United States.

His war experience, according to President Roxas, heightened and strengthened his "idealistic adherence to democratic principles against fascist methods," which he stated he had fought heart and soul for three years. Speaking of the Philippines, he says; "A great colonial experiment is reaching fulfilment. The ideals which our nation has dreamed of and fought for during half a century are about to be realized.... The task now is to make the rest of the world realize what a policy of international unselfishness can do for civilization."

Colourful and dramatic, firm and determined, Roxas carries with him a get-things-done air.

A Roman-Catholic, he was married in 1921 to the former Trinidad de Leon of San Miguel, Bulacan, in the Philippines. Besides their daughter, Ruby Rosario, a student at Vassar College in New York state, they have a son, Gerardo.

Manuel Roxas, new President of the Philippines. He described the U. S. grant of independence to his country on July 4, as "a great colonial experiment which has reached fulfilment".

PEOPLE WHO SUBSIST ON CACTUS

MEXICO CITY: The biggest "crop" in Mexico is Cactus. It grows wild, almost everywhere and in several varieties.

The American's attitude towards Cactus in general is a negative one—it's something he shouldn't sit on.

But the Mexican, especially the poor peon, who must be resourceful to wrest even a meagre living from the parched, stubborn earth, looks on Cactus as a staple. To him it is food. From it he extracts a liquid on which he can have a cheap bender. Its fibers provide him with other useful items.

The Mexican eats the leaves of the young nopal catus and. later, its fruit.

The peon cannot afford a wire fence to contain his goats, sheep, cattle or horses, so he plants cactus to form a coral. One brush into the sharp needles of the cactus teaches the animals to stay within bounds.

From the centre of the Maguey cactus the Mexican draws off a honey water which he pours into a tank where it ferments. Thus he gets white pulque, the poor man's drink. Sometimes he adds apples, pineapples or papaya and gets what he calls "cured pulque."

The drink, made without any consideration for sanitation, often causes illness as well as intoxication.

From the maguey the Mexican also makes tequila and mescal, both more powerful intoxicating liquors.

Leaves of the maguey provide fiber for the rope the Mexican needs to bind wood, baskets and farm products on his donkey or on his own back for the long haul to market. Bags, baskets and string also are made from the fibre. Sometimes the very poor use maguey leaves for roofing their huts.

In the center of the maguey are worms, three-quarters to one and one half inches long, called maguey worms. The Mexicans fry these worms until crisp—the poor Mexican using pig fat, the better fixed using oil. The cooked worms are then salted and covered with a hot Mexican sauce. Sometimes the fried worms are eaten with tortillas and a hot sauce. Either way, the worms are delictable to the Mexican. A great plant the cactus.

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MUSIC PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 5)

lead to devaluation of the music styles.

Federation Of Music

The constitution of Indian music is a beautiful and natural evolution from which Cabinet Missionaries like Cripps and Pethick Lawrence can take useful hints, without attempting to erect a "Trisangu Swarga" of Indian freedom. The music system of India is a grand federation of high melody, the Vadi (principal), Samvadi (allied), Anuvadi (neutral) and Vivadi (belligerent) Swaras going to make constituent units. There is no conflict between the centre and the provinces. On the other hand, both of them conspire to produce tuneful flow of melody.

There is no demand for Pakistan despite solid contributions of stylists like Amir Khusru, Sultan Hussain, Emperor Shah Mahomed Shah and Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. Swami Haridas, Soordas and Mira Bai who used music as an instrument for liberation had no "Akhand Hindustan" imperial dreams. Swami Purandara Das and Thyagaraja had no Dravidastan ambitions, in spite of their being the makers of Karnataki music. In the march of ages, Indian music marks the triumph of fusion and absorption of varied cultures. It is a glorious panorama of federation of races and cultures without compulsory groupings or provisions for "opting out".

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

If this LAST PAGE (which is being written a thousand miles away from Bombay on July 14) does not appear in the issue of July 21 or appears only in the City edition and not in the 'Madras Dak' which is printed on Wednesday evening, please take it as a tribute to the remarkable success of the All-India Postmen's Strike, and not as a proof of the "Chronicler's" chronic laziness and unpunctuality. In the usual course anything posted here should reach Bombay on the third day. By air it should take only one day. But I suspect it will not reach Bombay to make the deadline. And that makes me happy.....

It is better that the LAST PAGE should be missing from an issue of the "Chronicle Weekly" rather than the postmen should continue to serve a blind and heartless bureaucracy under intolerable working conditions and on starvation wages.

★

I am 'covering' the Postmen's Strike in a small town (population: about 40,000) 50 miles from Delhi. The dozen postmen—humble and meek-looking people who could never have been suspected of possessing guts enough to defy authority and hold on against official intimidation and threats—have been on strike now for four days. And having just talked to them, I know they will hold on. There are a hundred thousand others like them on strike in Bombay and in Lahore, in Delhi and in Madras, in cities and towns and villages. It is this knowledge that sustains them.

I know most of these postmen personally from my childhood. In our little town everyone knows everyone else and the postman, when he comes to deliver a letter, also enquiries after your grand father's health and may pause in his rounds to have a few puffs from your 'hookah' and to pass on the news which he has got from his vantage position in the post office. If you are young and he is old, he may even offer some words of paternal advice. And then he will pass on to deliver the mail next door. He is everyone's friend and no one's enemy. He is the messenger of the gods and when he rattles the door-chain, it may be a letter of appointment or a rejection slip, a money order or a V.P.P., an invitation to some marriage or the news of a near relative's death, that he brings. But he is no mechanical robot. If it is good news he will join you in rejoicing, if it is bad news he will offer a few words of condolence or consolation before he passes on.....

He is conscientious and scrupulous and delivers a postcard from her son to an obscure lonely old widow with the same care as the fat sealed packets at the local bank. If asked, he will stop long enough to read out the contents of the postcard to the widow and tell her what a splendid fellow her son is. He knows everyone—literally so! Let the letter be most inadequately addressed —"Saleeman, mother of Ghafura" or "Ram Kishen, pan-seller"—but he knows where to deliver it. He knows the resident of every little house in every narrow, crooked alley or bye-lane of his "beat". He not only knows everyone, he knows about everyone—deaths, marriages, births, appointments, transfers, arrivals and departures. He takes a personal and not merely professional interest in the citizens he serves. He is more than a public servant. He is an integral part of the community.

And now he is on strike. It is difficult to imagine such a meek and mild, harmless-looking individual participating in the direct action of organized labour. It is equally difficult to imagine anything dynamic like a strike disturbing the placid, quiet, almost lifeless atmosphere of this little town which is rooted in old-world feudalism.

Yet there it is—the incredible, inspiring phenomenon of a dozen postmen in this obscure little town, organizing themselves in a trade union duly affiliated to their provincial and All-India organizations, going on strike simultaneously with the other postmen and lower-grade postal employees all over India.

These postmen are essentially non-political. They are neither in the Congress nor in the League, much less are they influenced by the Socialists or Communists. No leader from outside has come and organized them. No Moscow Gold has flowed into their union funds. They have not read Karl Marx's DAS KAPITAL nor heard of Lenin or Stalin. Phrases like "dictatorship of the proletariat", "economic determinism" or even of "collective bargaining" are all Greek and Latin to them. Then what has led these individuals to organize themselves into a union and to break all their traditions of fatalism and meek submission to authority by going on strike?

I put this question squarely to the oldest of these postmen, a white-bearded veteran who was my father's contemporary in school, and whom we have always respectfully addressed as *"Chacha"*. This, in effect, is what he said: "The reason is simple. I am now nearing 60. I joined the post office when I was 22 years old. I have served for 38 years—and to-day my salary is 38 rupees a month! When I joined, wheat was thirty seers for a rupee, vegetables an anna per seer, ghee four seers for a rupee, milk half an anna per seer. To-day wheat is four seers for a rupee, ghee is three to four rupees per seer, milk is eight annas per seer, and vegetables are so expensive that we haven't had any cooked in our house for months. I have a wife, sons, daughters, grandchildren to support. How do you expect me to keep my body and soul together on thirtyeight rupees a month?"

"But, the postal authorities have already suspended you. Suppose they dismiss you. What will you do, then?"

He spoke with grim bitterness: "It is better to die all atonce rather than suffer this long, lingering death."

Then I knew his was an argument stronger than any that all the economists and all the Socialist and Communist thinkers could formulate—or, rather, that he had reduced their intellectual theories into simple, human terms. And I knew that a hundred thousand postmen who thought and felt like that and were determined to stand or fall together, simply could not be crushed. They MUST win.

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Report From Kashmir

The Diary Of CHRONICLER'S Journey To Srinagar

A narrow precarious bridge—only one-way traffic is possible—spans the river that flows far down below between the two sky-high, almost perpendicular gorges. On this side of the bridge you are in the North-West Frontier Province, cross it and you are in Kashmir. Sixty-five miles by road from Rawalpindi, 132 miles from Srinagar, at a height of 1938 feet, this is the same Kohala where Pandit Nehru fought the Battle of the Bridge to assert his right of entry into Kashmir State.

You can make no mistake about the Kashmir side of the bridge, for it is equipped with barbed-wire fencing and a strong iron-gate which is formidably reinforced with more barbed wire. And, as if these precautions are not enough, behind the iron-gate stand armed guards with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. A detachment of troops is stationed not far away, an army lorry fitted with wireless is at hand, and a Magistrate has been relieved of other duties to stay at Kohala—just in case Pandit Nehru decides to pay a surprise visit!

Our car goes across without an incident—we are not important enough to be stopped—but as the steel hanging bridge shakes gently under the weight of the car, and one looks down into the depth of the turbulent waters below, a mood of fantasy momentarily creeps over one. And one wonders if this narrow, shaky, insecure bridge, suspended as it were in the air between two gigantic gorges does not join more than two geographical units, a province and a state. Is it not, rather, the bridge of history across which the forces of liberation must and will march into the last strongholds of feudalism? Not all the iron-gates, not all the barbed wire in the world, not all the armed guards that Maharaja Hari Singh or Premier Kak might summon to their aid, shall be able to prevent the next entry into Kashmir of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—and of the ideology that he so dynamically represents!

★

Kashmir—In Lahore!

But I was in Kashmir much before I came to the State border across the Kohala bridge. I was in Kashmir—in the capital of the Punjab!

"Somewhere in Lahore," in the backroom of an obscure publisher's office I met some of the exiled leaders of the National Conference and the band of young men who run the Kashmir Publicity Committee, fighting the battle of words with the high-salaried publicity experts of the Kashmir Government. It is an unequal fight but a gallant one, symbolizing as it does the struggle of the people of Kashmir against their rulers.

The people present, about a dozen and odd, present a striking cross-section of the leadership of the Kashmir National Conference. There is Ghulam Mohamed Bakhshi, unsophisticated man of the people, who was working in the Khadi Bhandar of the All-India Spinners' Association in 1932 when the first flare-up occurred in Kashmir and is today the Vice-President of the National Conference and a trusted lieutenant of Shaikh Abdullah. There is Sadiq, young Communistically inclined lawyer who is an important member of the National Conference Brain Trust. There is a young man with sensitive, handsome features peculiar to Kashmiri Pandits who has travelled all the way from Jammu to receive instructions. On his return he may be arrested, but when I mention the possibility to him he just shrugs his shoulders. "If I am arrested well then I am arrested." He is not even worried that the authorities might confiscate his property and close down his little shop. There are others who have come from the underground organisation and continuously cross and re-cross the border to bring reports and take back messages and instructions.

It is an exciting, thrilling atmosphere—like Field Headquarters in the midst of battle. Which, indeed, it is midst of battle. Which, indeed, it is!

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Is It A "Muslim" Movement?

I happen to mention that a Hindu Mahasabhaite paper has featured a fantastic report to the effect that "QUIT KASHMIR" movement is a Muslim conspiracy, sponsored and instigated by Mr. Jinnah, against the Hindu ruler and the Hindu population of Kashmir. And I am immediately bombarded with names and facts and figures to disprove this charge. Names of prominent Hindus and Sikhs actively associated with the work of the Kashmir National Conference are mentioned by the dozen and here I put down a few of them because I know many Hindus in British India have succumbed to the inspired propaganda damning the Kashmir struggle as a "Muslim" movement against a "Hindu" ruler:

Pandit SHAMLAL SARAF—Secretary of the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Member of the National Conference Working Committee—now in jail with Shaikh Abdullah with whom he will be jointly tried for sedition.

Pandit KESHAP BANDHU—once he organised the Hindu Yuvak Sabha, a militant communal organization, but joined the National Conference in 1938 and has been an active worker ever since. Now in jail.

Sardar BUDHSINGH—70-year old Sikh who was once a Government servant, but has been in the National Conference from the very beginning and is now in jail for the second time.

Also in jail at the moment are Pandit Durgaprasad Darr, Pandit Jankinath Zutshi, Professor Jialal, and Saligram Shangloo.

Then I am reminded that many of the 'Satyagrahis', humble common people, who courted imprisonment in pursuance of the movement, after Shaikh Abdullah's arrest, are Hindus and Sikhs.

Finally, the sensitive-featured young Pandit from Jammu turns to me and says, "Now I will give you an idea of how the "Hindu" ruler of Kashmir treats his Hindu subjects" and goes on to present a formidable and unanswerable indictment. In effect he says:

The KANDI area of Jammu, a waterless tract, is populated only by poor Hindus. They have to walk twelve miles even to get dirty, infected water for drinking. They have been reduced to such a state of destitution and degradation that they are selling their daughters to keep their body and soul together. What has the "Hindu" Maharaja—and his Hindu Prime Minister done for these helpless Hindus?

In the BHADHARWA, RAM-BUN, UDHAMPUR areas (largely populated by Hindus) venereal disease is so rampant that the entire race is being obliterated. What has the "Hindu" Maharaja done for these unfortunate Hindus?

Some of the finest ancient Sanskrit literature is found in manuscripts in the Raghunath Pathshala. What has the "Hindu" Maharaja or his so-called DHARMARTH (Religious) department done to preserve these treasures of Hindu religion and culture?

I doubt if the Maharaja or his Prime Minister has an answer?

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The Siege Of Srinagar

Arrived in Srinagar, I found the capital city of Kashmir still in a state of seige—and this six weeks after the arrest of Shaikh Abdullah and the disturbances which followed it Military and Police are still in evidence everywhere, barbed-wire barriers are still kept ready at either side of every bridge to stop the traffic at a moment's notice, and the "Operational Headquarters" still functions in an elaborately guarded building where civil and military authorities discuss and plan their strategy in this most peculiar war—this war upon the people?

Standing in front of a shop in Amirakadal talking to a business man sympathetic towards the National Conference, I watch the stream of Kashmiri humanity flow by—coolies carrying loads, tongas clattering away, students on cycles, women in their long cloaks and peculiar, heavy ornaments dangling over their ears. And suddenly my companion whispers in my ear, "Look there—that man with a Kashmiri cap carrying a basket on his shoulder. He is—, one of the leaders of the underground movement. There is a warrant out for his arrest." I see nobody but a middle-aged Kashmiri peasant in dirty rags carrying a basket of vegetables. He passes very near us, but does not look up, and I marvel at the simplicity and effectiveness of his disguise. Less than ten yards away stands a policeman directing traffic and three Dogra soldiers sit in front of a restaurant on the other side. We heave a sigh of relief as the "cooly" with the basket goes round the corner.

That is the mood and the atmosphere of Srinagar right now—not unlike the mood and the temper of India in the latter half of 1942.

Six weeks have passed since the arrest of their beloved leader, and on the surface Srinagar is calm, but the fire of resentment and bitterness still burns deep and strong in every Kashmiri's heart—be he a tonga-driver or a boatman, a student or a shop-keeper. The affection of the people for their 'Sher-i-Kashmir' is absolutely phenomenal, something which has to be experienced to be believed. Except for Gandhiji and (in the Frontier province) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, no other Indian leader enjoys such unbounded loyalty and devotion of the common people.

No, the Quit Kashmir movement is not dead, though naturally its expression cannot be expected to remain at the same pitch as it was in the beginning, in the face of severe repression by the army and the police. Arrests and searches continue. The workers of the State Silk Factory and the Silk Weaving Factory are still on strike. There are hunger-strikes among the imprisoned workers of the National Conference and one of them has died in jail.

A hundred thousand Kashmiris, mostly peasants and workmen, who gathered for the Friday prayers at the Hazratbal Shrine rent the sky with slogans of the National Conference when the General Secretary of the Conference addressed them and was immediately arrested. No, it doesn't seem as if Prime Minister Kak has won his war against the people of Kashmir.

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On the Dal lake in the late evening, it is pleasant to glide softly in a well-padded 'shikara'. The shadow of the tall cypresses and majestic 'chinars' lie deep in the waters. Lights are coming out in the house-boats. The mountains stand in the background like dark sentinels. And from the other end of the lake comes the plaintive notes of a Kashmiri folk-song—a voice soaked in the suffering of ages. And you feel that the grey pall of sadness will never lift from this lovely valley, that man's misery will for ever remain the necessary foil for the extravagance of nature—till your own boatman lifts his, voice in song and the poet Mahjur's words ring with a new historic significance:

'vothu ha bagvano nav baharuk shan paida kar.....'
bunyul kar vav kar gagaray kar tuphan paida kar
(Arise, O Gardner
Let there be a new glory in the garden!.....
If thou wouldst rouse this habitat of roses, leave toying with kettle-drums;
Let there be thunder, storm and tempest, yea an earthquake!)

(Next Week: "Chronicler" interviews the People of Kashmir).

Patter

THAT BALD PATCH!

By Asude

What are you going to do about it? What *can* you do about it? That round bald patch on the top of the head?

"But yesterday," as Mark Antony said, the place was full of fine, strong bristles like "quills on the fretful propentine" which beat all rubberset brushes into a frazzle and had gone on successfully resisting affectionate clutchings from the school-days down to husbandhood.

And today, the spot is more like a well-greased billiard-ball than anything else on earth. The clubfiend greets you with a cheery "Getting on, old man, aren't you?" and gloats over it. You can't pass a single hair-dresser's shop without the man in shirt-sleeves standing at the door making open love to you.

What is to be done about it? I will tell you. NOTHING.

But it is, of course, no good giving good advice to you. You will not take it.

There is a strong prejudice amongst grown-up men,—men otherwise quite temperate and normal and sensible,—against baldness. No child keeps his grip on his toy soldier as the grown-up baby clutches at his vanishing locks. But why? Why do you do it?

You will never see reason. You would insist on rubbing evil-smelling stuff on the spot till the scalp starts tingling, wishing all the time, "every day in every way, I am getting hairier and hairier!" But you don't.

In Europe, they perfume the depilatories. (You wonder what "depilatories" have got to do with hair-growing, don't you? I shall explain that later.) In India, they make the stuff as nasty as they can. They say that perfume takes away the kick from the muck. So, they impart the "kick" by infusing into it as much stink as they can get hold of.

The result, however, is, more or less, sooner or later, the same. Every day, in every way, you get,—*not* hairier and hairier, but just airier and airier. On the top story, I mean. Call it terrace, if you like.

And there appears to be no limit to the claims made by the purveyors of these bottled stinks. A few years ago, I read this flaming advertisement of a lotion in a magazine;

"You must be careful not to take out the cork with your teeth. My wife did so one evening to help me, and she got up next morning *with a magnificent moustache.*" Fancy that now! Talk of Ananaias!

Another man said that he was coming home in a bus with a stuff of the same kind in his pocket. In a crush, the phial broke without his knowing it. Arriving at home, he tried to pull out the bottle. There was no bottle. All he fished out from the pocket were handfuls of the thickest hair which went to make a pompadour.

I am afraid, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of that last statement.

I will now explain what I meant by mentioning "depilatories" in this context. Ages of trials have convinced me that the muck which they sell you in fancy bottles for hair-growth are really excellent depilatories in disguise. Say what they will, there never were surer hair-removers. Not superfluous hair, merely. All hairs.

Therefore, what? Therefore, *vice versa*. Try smearing the bald spot with a *declared* depilatory. You need not quail. The depilatory victims assure me that nothing makes the hair grow so quick and thick as a *declared* depilatory. And for superfluous hair, use the hair-growers plentifully. I don't say that it will necessarily ensure success, but there does seem to be a forlorn hope about it.

But what I ask you is this. Why trouble about it at all? Why won't you see that the bald patch is not really an unmixed evil, that it has points in its favour like many other apparent slings and arrows of an outrageous fortune?

1. For instance, it *does* make you like a Cabinet Minister or a retired ambassador, does it not? The dome has a definite Council-house look about it if you come to see it properly. Look at Pandit Jawaharlal, look at Clement Attlee. Could they preserve that same pontifical tone as they do with a lot of common-or-garden mere hair-growth? Picture them.

2. Billiard-ball heads are the rage in Hollywood for serving as sandwichboards. This is for the man who is not so rich as you are and who has to earn his bread by working. You know what a "sandwich-board" is? It is a board carried by paid street-walkers boosting the latest play or pill in blazing black types. You meet streams of bowed bald heads in Hollywood streets with painted advertisements on the bald patch. I am told that there is money in it for poor men.

3. If you have got the true billiard-ball glaze, the wife will always be grateful to you for offering it to her for setting her hat or her hair straight when she mislays her hand-mirror. I have also known affectionate husbands offering it as a convenient pin-cushion for wives in a hurry, but you may or may not go to that length.

4. Flies won't sit on it, for fear of slipping off.

5. You can always give an extra hone to the razor-blade by rubbing it to and fro on the shiny surface. Or strike a match on it when the striking surface on the box gets damp.

But enough said. If these aren't good enough for you, and you still keep worrying, I can offer you, as one gentleman to another, my own recipe, and here you have one of the greatest surprises and the surpremest blessings coming to you.

I have made arrangements with a Calcutta firm for supplying to the public a miracle, and they have not failed me yet. I have not taken out a patent yet, but when you see the run in the market for EKUREP, you will remember me. That's the name of this miracle medicine.'

Here's how. First apply plain olive oil mixed with a little melted resin on the scalp, rub hard till a glow results,—then apply Ekurep on the top of it patting it on as your lady pats her mudpack on the face. Better fortify yourself with some restorative before you start proceedings for the result will knock you of a heap. Wait for five minutes, and then look at yourself in the mirror. "A full crop of the loveliest hair" will be what you will see.

Yes, yes, I know it is incredible, just another leg-pull of mine. But try it. I am not charging any price for it, but you can enclose Rs. 25-15 in stamps for clerical work, postage etc. Write to me direct. It is not available everywhere.

★ ★ ★

(Editor's Note; But this is devastating. On closer inspection, we find that the word reversed spells "Peruke",—another name for a wig. When will Mr. Asude have a heart?)

TRACING SHERLOCK HOLMES' HOME

Another Mystery!

(BY JOSEPH MACKEY)

It would take more than Sherlock Holmes to find Sherlock Homes's home on Baker Street today. It would puzzle even Basil Rathbone.

On unofficial behalf of those who have become tense over the adventure of the Engineer's thumb, or that of the man with the twisted lip, or any Sherlockia, this reporter journeyed to Baker Street, eager to absorb the atmosphere of the great sleuth's Baliwick

Quick Watson, our illusions.

Forgetful of the address, we decided to ask. Anyone on Baker Street would know, but who better than a "Bobby"?

"'oo?" he said. "'Olmes?"

"Sherlock Holmes," we said, feeling rather foolish. "Of course he was just a fictional character suggested by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's one-time teacher, Dr. Joseph Bell, who had remarkable deductive powers, but——"

"Oh, Sherlock 'Olmes. Umm, let me see. Yes, you take that turning——."

"But it's on Baker Street," we protested.

The bobby frowned, pondered, brightened.

"Yes," he said, "Three Squares down Baker Street, on that side."

We went Three Squares down, "On that side", Alert Fort any telltale gas-lamps, footprints or old violins that might lead to our quarry. There were none, and we asked again.

"Sherlock Holmes, eh? That way, about four squares." (The way, we had just come.)

SEE-SAW GAME

We played this see-saw game for a while and became tired. Sherlock-like we finally asked ourself where best to find the address, and the answer came back—in a Sherlock Holmes story. After more see-saw stuff we found a library and learned it—221B Baker Street.

At 219 was "Le Pavilion De Flore, Ltd." and at 227 a dress shop. In between, we deduced, must be 221B.

But there was no 221B. Where it should have been was "Abbey House," an eight-story granite office building with a tower. They didn't even call it "The Abbey Grange" after the Holmes story, and there wasn't a tablet on the site. At No. 236 was one marking "The site of a house where dwelt Mrs. Siddons, actress." But none about where dwelt Sherlock Holmes.

American-minded, we looked around for pubs named "The Sherlock," "The Five Orange Pips" or "The Sign Of The Four", but the local enterpreneurs had not given Baker Street a whit of the colour of its most noted son. There were, we regret to report, a "Moo-Cow Bilk Bar" and a "Dogs Beauty Parlour", but nary a "Hound of the Basker-Villes" tea shoppe.

Clutching at straws, now we recalled that a Holmesian scholar had maintained that 221B was not the real abode of Sherlock at all, that Doyle had picked it just to mislead readers.

He contended that the clue to the true address was in the story of "The Empty House" in which Sherlock led Dr. Watson through a maze, up an alley off Portman's Mansions, through a wooden gate and into an empty house with a fan-shaped transom, then revealed to the astonished Watson that they were across the Street from their Baker Street home.

The scholar said that the empty house was Camden House; at No. 118, and that Sherlock's quarters were at 111.

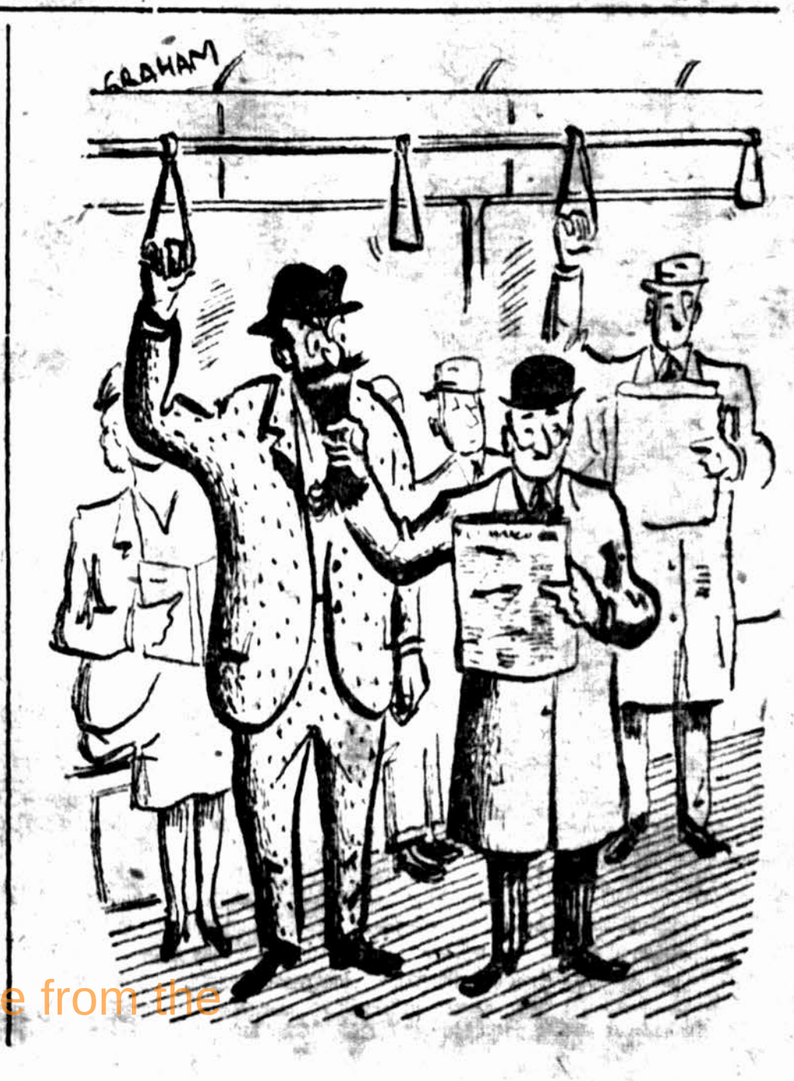
Muttering "Pie on Abbey House", we set off for the real address. There was no alley of Portman's Mansions, much less a wooden gate. No. 118 Baker Street had no fan-shaped transom and was not called Camden House. It had a modernistic front and housed a hair-dressing salon and a photo studio (which did not display a single picture of the master detective).

The now-unnumbered stone building between 109 and 113—presumably No. 111—once had had four floors, but it had been bombed out—the only one in the immediate vicinity. The ground floor door and windows were bricked up, the roof and floors gutted, and posters marred the facade.

We stole around to the back and into the ruins. On the second-floor walls where the scars of two fireplaces (that checked with Sherlock's flat). In a stone stairway leading to a non-existent second floor there were 15 steps (in one story Dr. Watson said there were 17 steps in their apartment).

This could have been the house, and it was saddening to see the twilight sky through the wreckage, and to think that this was all that was left.—(Copyright NANA.)

"Now, when I was in the Army . . . ."



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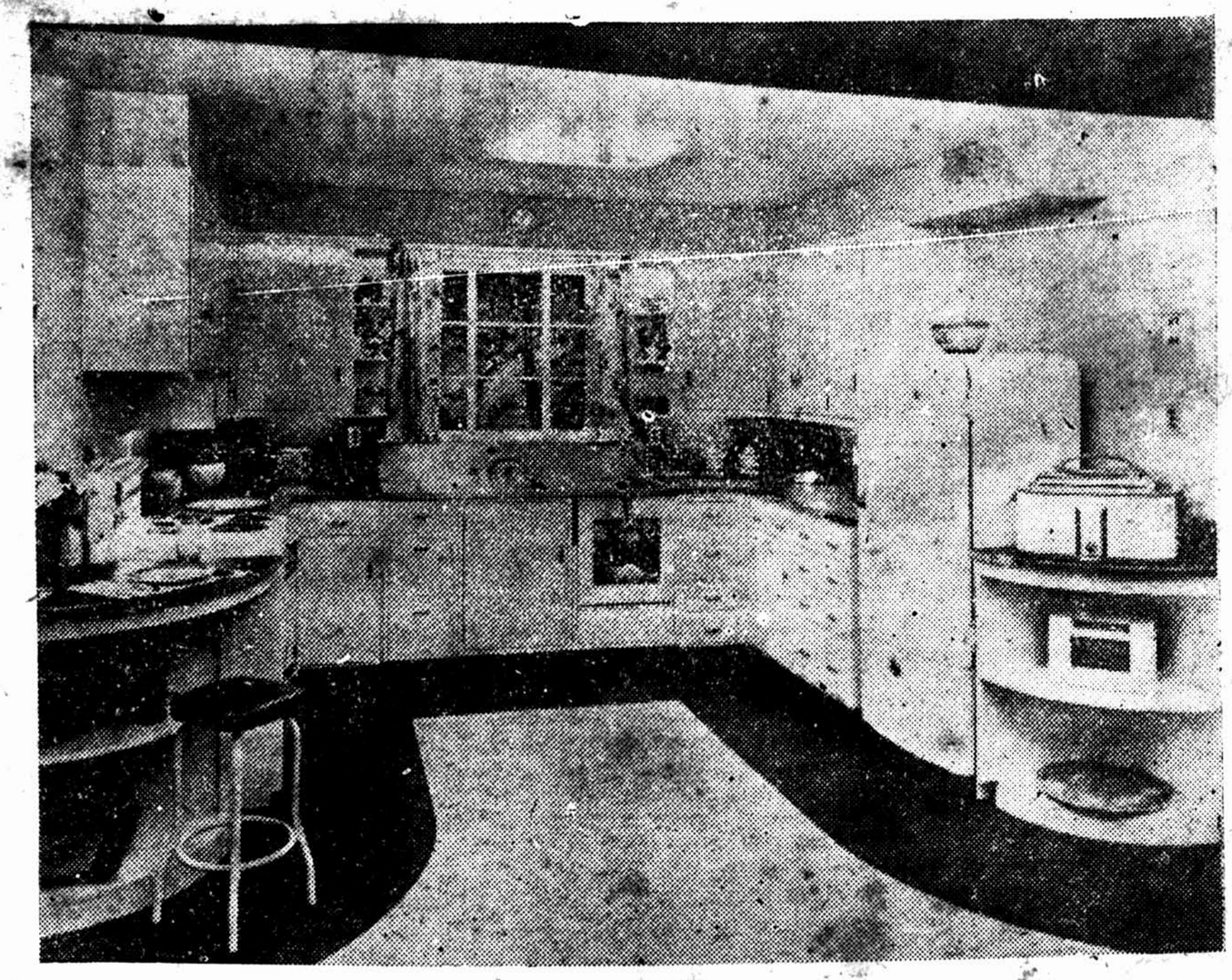
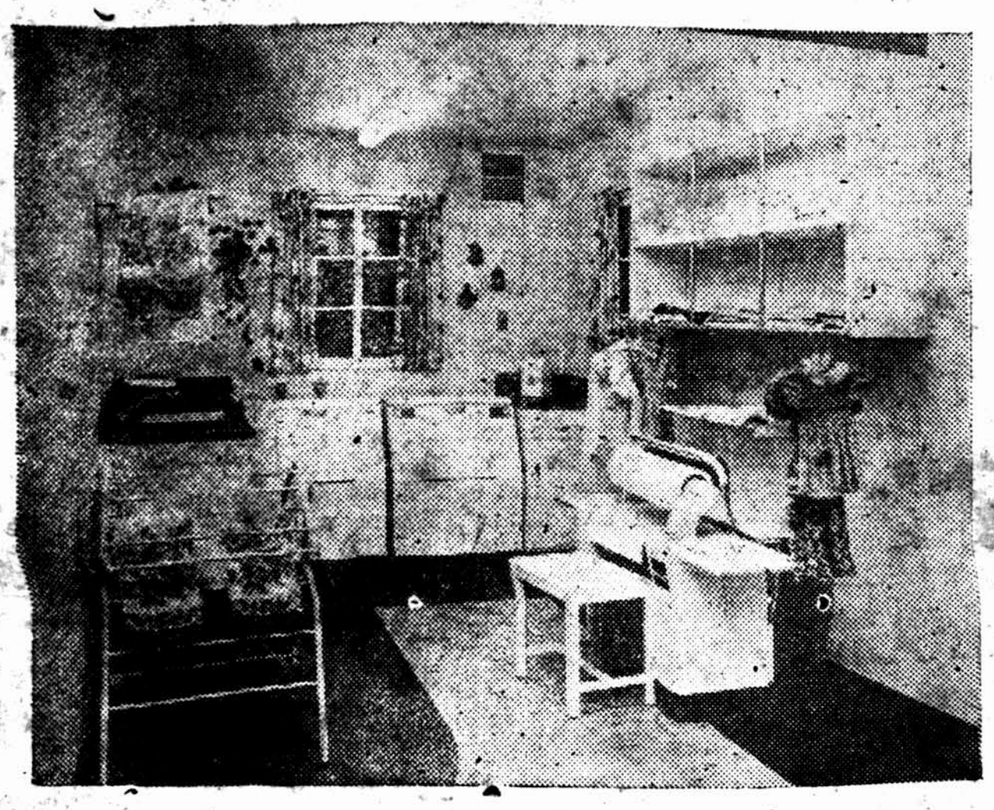
ELECTRICITY MAKES HOUSEWORK 'EASY

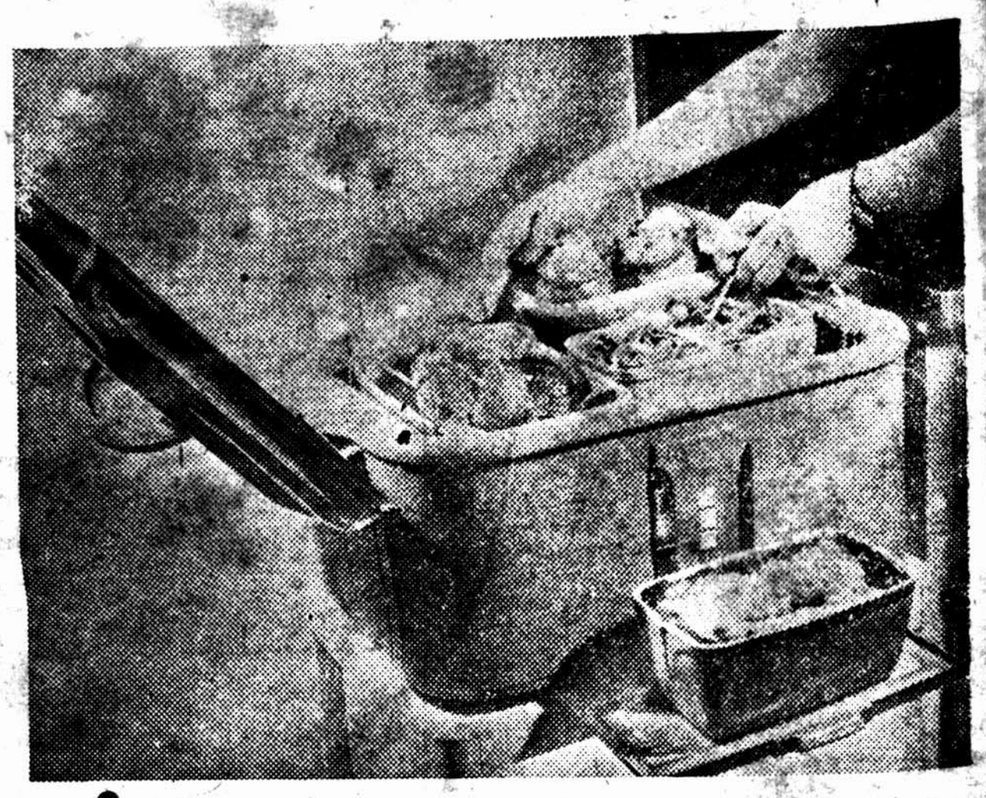
(Story on Page 19)



In the carefully planned and well-lighted modern kitchen on the right, three work-centres are arranged continuously. On the right is the refrigeration and preparation centre, in the middle, the sink and dish-washing centre; and on the left the electric stove and serving centre. Each work centre has its own mechanical equipment, cabinets and counter space. At the right, on the semicircular top shelf is an electric roaster to supplement the oven space of the electric stove. There is shadowless illumination for the entire counter space.



Efficient layout and up-to-date equipment make this home laundry a pleasant place in which to work. The electric washing and drying machines are installed under the window. At the right are an electric ironer and racks and coops for sorting finished items.



The ingredients for a complete dinner can be cooked simultaneously in the earthenware dishes of this electric roaster. The housewife can watch the progress of the cooking brough a glass panel in the roaster.

The upright home freezer, built on the lines of the household electric refrigerator, has a front-door opening and sectional inner doors. In this picture meat is being transferred from the freezing cabinet (on top) to one of the lower storage compartments.

A new automatic dishwasher reduces the numerous operations required to operate pre-war models of two—placing the dishes in the machine and turning on the switch. The machine sprays the dishes, washes them, rinses them twice; cleans and drains automatically and shuts itself off.

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